

TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037



REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 322

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

VOL. IX NO. 37

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1950

PRICE: FOUR ANNAS
Air Surcharge 6 Pies

KOREA WAR CLOSE-UPS



An M4a3 Medium Tank (top) operating in the Masan area assists a Tank-Dozer back on to the road after it had gone over the side during operations. A few minutes later it was the target for snipers operating in the surrounding hills. Soldiers of the 6th South Korean Infantry Division (above) firing a 57-mm. anti-tank gun.

REBEL BARD OF FREEDOM

(SEE PAGE 7)

Panorama Of Wild Life

BY A CORRESPONDENT

LIONS usually accept the company of hyaenas as a natural thing, just as buffaloes and crocodiles accept the attentions of tick-birds but a recent incident in Uganda indicates that hyaenas must behave themselves.

In the Ankole district, a marauding lion entered a hut, killed a sheep, and devoured most of it, leaving the remains to a hyaena. Still hungry, the lion was about to bust open another hut containing sheep, when the hyaena laughed—possibly in joyous anticipation of another feast. The lion was so annoyed that it turned on its scavenging companion and killed it.

This is one of the incidents described by the Game Warden of Uganda in his latest annual report.

In the Kayonsa Forest, an Administrative cadet, travelling unarmed but accompanied by pigmies, was suddenly charged by a solitary male gorilla. The cadet stood his ground and shouted loudly. The pigmies also shouted. Startled by the unexpected noise the gorilla swerved and disappeared into the undergrowth. The cadet is still wondering whether he would have been any safer had he been armed.

Wild animals living in the region of main highways are gradually becoming accustomed to motor traffic, but collisions still occur occasionally. Members of a film expedition were motoring near Katwe one night when a group of large animals suddenly raced across the road in front of the car. All but one got clear. The last one was knocked over and pinned down by the car. It struggled so violently that the car was put out of action. On examination the animal proved to be a buffalo.

For the first time in African history, leopards are now protected. The high prices realised by leopard-skins (up to £ 20) have led to their indiscriminate slaughter, with the result that destructive baboons and wild pigs... have greatly increased in numbers. The wild pig was always a nuisance but now it is a menace. Tens of thousands are killed every year without making any apparent impression on their numbers.

The natives find it difficult to understand why leopards should be protected. In the GOMBOLOLA of Binyinyi, a leopard entered a native hut and took a 3-months-old baby from the breast of its sleeping mother. The remains of the child were found next day. A trap was set on the spot and the leopard was caught and killed.

A campaign against the crocodiles in Lake Victoria is conducted annually. In four months 150 crocodiles (mainly breeding females) were killed, and 234 nests containing 13,523 eggs were destroyed. Crocodiles are normally mute but in the course of shooting-up one of the breeding-grounds, a large female crocodile bellowed loudly when hit in the body. Attempts to poison crocodiles proved unsuccessful because the crocs promptly vomited the poisoned baits. Experimental netting was also unsuccessful: the captured crocodiles damaged the nets beyond repair.

Seine-net fishermen on Lake Albert sometimes catch a hippopotamus in their nets: two have actually been pulled ashore. In the majority of cases, however, the hippo escapes while the net is still some distance away from the shore.

"The hippo," reports the Game Warden, "gives the fishermen a dirty look which usually puts them to flight and the animal then steps over the loosened net and regains deep water."

Hippos also move about quite freely on land. Two male hippos made their appearance in a banana plantation SIX MILES INLAND, and made an

"Unity In The Japanese Communist Party"



The Japanese Communist Party has recently been divided by a controversy over 'deviationism'.

—Shemizain 'Ashal'

WEEK-END FUN

"My luck's right out. I lost a pot of money in a deal; then I had my car stolen; now my wife is ill. How's that for being dead out of luck?"

"Not as bad as mine, my boy. The other day I bought a suit with two pairs of trousers, and this morning I burned a hole in the coat."

"I get wonderful recipes over the radio," gushed the bride, who was entertaining her family for the first time.

"I got one for Egyptian stew and one for a never-fail stain remover this morning."

"Which is this?" asked little Willie, tasting the stew with which he had just been served.

"OK," was the answer. Shortly afterwards she rang again. "How's Brewster?" she asked. "KO," snapped the voice at the other end.

A portly amateur soprano wanted a job in non-stop variety. She went to interview an agent and showed him a list of the "numbers" she could sing. The agent glanced through it and then looked at the girl.

"You've got a pretty big repertoire, haven't you?" he said.

"Well," replied the singer, with a slight blush, "it's the singing that develops one, you know."

"I'm very absent-minded myself," said a hitherto silent man. "I often find names and telephone numbers written in my notebook, but can't remember what persons they represent. Recently I had a general check up. The name and address of one man baffled me, so I wrote to him asking if he had ever heard of me, and if I was supposed to do something for him. He wrote back a cordial letter, saying I had already done it. Wife's first husband."

The postman in a wide rural area retired after many years' service, and was entertained by a few friends in the local hostelry.

"Well, Gerge," said an old friend, "and how do you mean to spend your retirement?"

"Ah dunno rightly," replied Gerge, "but I be seriously thinking of taking up this 'ere 'fking'."

He was trying hard, but he didn't seem able to make much headway with the pretty girl.

"Those lovely hands," he murmured

"Your wonderful lips and those beautiful eyes! Where did you get those eyes?"

"Oh," replied the girl, coolly, "they came with my head."

"Well, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! I hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Robins twins."

"Rather," replied Dick, heartily. "But," said his uncle, "how on earth do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Oh," said the young man, "I don't try!"

A clergyman noticed a woman named Mrs. Parker, whom he much disliked, coming up his front steps. Taking refuge in his study, he left his wife to entertain the caller.

Half an hour later he emerged from his retreat, listened carefully on the landing, and hearing nothing below, called down to his wife: "Has that horrible bore gone?"

The woman was still in the drawing-room, but the minister's wife proved equal to the occasion. "Yes, dear," she called back, "she went long ago. Mrs. Parker is here now."

The stranger spoke to Williams in the bar of the Royal Oak.

"Seventeen years ago," he said, "I landed in this town, and you told me that if ever I was in need you would willingly lend me a pound."

Visions of a substantial reward for his former kindness floated before the other's eyes.

"Well?" he said, shaking with excitement and expectation.

"I'd be glad to accept your offer!"

10 RULES FOR HUSBANDS

Recently, a woman told a Chicago divorce court judge that she had jotted down ten commandments which she would like her erring husband to follow in order to patch up their marriage. He asked to see the list, saying: "It might help to improve other marriages."

Here are her commandments. A husband should:

1. Treat his wife with respect.
2. Tell her exactly where he's going when he goes out at night.
3. Be less extravagant.
4. Give her money for entertainment.
5. Discuss his problems with her.
6. Allow her to discuss her problems with him.
7. Think of their child (or children) before himself.
8. Realize the responsibilities of marriage.
9. Save a little money for the future.
10. Kiss her when he leaves for work and when he comes home.

Hail, Lord Ganesh!

BY HARE NAG

GANESH PUJA which falls this week is a mammoth festival in Maharashtra. It commences as elsewhere on Avani Shukla Chaturthi (corresponding English date is 15th September this year) and concludes on the Ananta Chaturdasi day.

What was one time a homely religious function has been made into a live-wire, secular, cultural, artistic and merry festival, thanks to the genius and initiative of the late Lokamanya Tilak. There are people who impute political motives to him. This charge Tilak would have readily accepted, for he knew as every foresighted national leader knew that the first step in the battle for freedom is a pleasant and frequent "come-together." We should have an occasion to feel we are all one. We should know that we have something common to preserve, something common to achieve. If we do not hang together, we have to hang separately.

The festival took the present shape some forty years back. All Maharashtra and particularly Poona presents a delightful chain of ten twelve-hour nights. In almost every street and square, there is erected a pandal for Ganesh worship, and it is a collective affair. In his immediate presence and under his august chairmanship are conducted dramas, orations (political ones included), all varieties of entertainments and also Bhajans.

Usually a public worship, those who can afford it make it a private function as well.

Luxury lighting, devotional decoration and the flower temple that is built round Lord Ganesh are a "must." Ganesh himself is no wet mud affair. He has his body guards in the persons of Shivaji and Netaji, Gandhiji and Lokamanya, Nehruji and Jaiprakash.

Ganesh is a magnificent painted figure costing from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100. It is a sight to see people gate-crashing the shop where the idols are sold.

Last year, it so happened, that I saw one young smart boy weeping. He was telling his mother amidst some how before his turn in the Ganapati queue arrived, the last Ganapati was sold. And he stood in the sun for two hours in vain. I offered to go with him to other places of Bombay where they might be available. Three hours' thick struggle landed us in a shop wherefrom we got a Bal Ganpati. He was so splendid that he remained a hot favourite of children in the locality for ten full days. Squany splendid was the reception accorded to him and to us, his followers. We were asked to restrain our enthusiasm and stop at the gate. "Arati" was waved by two ladies, milk was offered to the Bal Ganpati and an assurance of an abundance of 'modak' was given. For the first time I found that those who follow God are bound to be glad. I was made a member of the family for the ten days, and I should have done then enough Bhajan for a few 'janmas'!!

A section of the people worship Gauri side by side. She however turns up a day earlier—perhaps to have the pleasure of seeing her son warmly welcomed by men, women and children.

On the first day, that is the Ganesh Chaturthi day, the Purohit comes, performs the Puja, offers 'modak' (both fried and steam-cooked) and distributes 'prasad'. There is common 'bhajan' and the show has begun.

It is ungrateful to show the way to such a mirth-giving, feast-giving God the very next day even before the taste of the 'modak' has subsided in our tongue. Maharashtra as a people are all courtesy to those they know and they know Ganpati well. The children particularly are on good terms with him. They have the mer-

(Continued on Page 31)

(Continued on Page 31)

NO MORE WOBBLING IN KASHMIR

THE failure of Sir Owen Dixon's mission has shattered faith in an overall plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir State and has proved to the hilt the utter impossibility of holding it.

It has also exploded the 'Dixon myth' of a limited plebiscite in the Kashmir Valley.

The dispute which has loomed large in the Indo-Pakistan relations and in the discussions of the Security Council for over thirty months now assumes a new phase. Several possible avenues of approach have proved blind alleys and the dispute has defied successive efforts of the United Nations.

It is yet early to predict whether the Security Council will continue its mediation efforts or will refer the whole issue to be dealt with by the United Nations General Assembly meeting this month. In any further course of action the Security Council will naturally take into account the efforts of

proved abortive. He said: "There was no difference of opinion upon the view that the possibility had been exhausted of any agreement being reached upon the necessary conditions, including the demilitarisation of the state, which must exist before a general plebiscite could be held."

Having exhausted that possibility of carrying out his first task, Dixon turned to his second task to devise an alternative method of solving the dispute as enjoined by the Security Council resolution. And this alternative, according to Sir Owen, is partition of the state, with limited plebiscite confined to the valley.

Sir Owen recommended partition

By
WILFRED LAZARUS

the disposition of troops on the other side of the line.

With an aggressive army at the door it does not sound a feasible proposition to ask the liberation army to keep away from the territory for hold-

HE IS FIRM



Sheikh Abdullah,
Prime Minister of Kashmir and Jammu.

to exercise his say in the determination of the future of a vital part of the remaining disputed area. This does not sound equitable.

The Issue

The Kashmir issue which has baffled the United Nations so far is a simple one. Under the United Nations Charter, India lodged a complaint with the Security Council that armed men from Pakistan entered the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, which acceded to India and formed part of it. India contended that this was aggression and that a situation existed which constituted a threat to peace.

It is well-known that Jammu and Kashmir state never was part of Pakistan Dominion. Pakistan, though belated, admitted that her forces entered the territory of Jammu and Kashmir which India had complained of as "naked aggression."

Once aggression is proved, certain consequences should follow—firstly the aggressor should be asked to withdraw from the trespassed territory. The Security Council which within 48 hours of the Korean dispute declared North Korea an aggressor, has after two and half years of study and mediation effort, not yet named Pakistan the "aggressor" in Kashmir. At no stage has the Security Council also made an unqualified demand on Pakistan to withdraw its forces from Kashmir territory though the UNCIP proved the presence of Pakistan forces. Instead Pakistan was treated on equal terms with the aggrieved party besides conceding certain rights and privileges.

In a recent speech before the Security Council on the question of hearing North Korea, the British Delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, said: "This would be like asking a criminal for a settlement of his views while he was still actively engaged in the prosecution of his crime."

Shielding Aggressor

What the Security Council adopted in the Kashmir dispute was not only to give full hearing to the "criminal's" views but also make him the deciding authority by conceding several concessions. Having received a complaint of aggression from India, the Security Council showed compunction to pronounce the aggressor, which was an effort to shield the aggressor. This is a failure to discharge its duties and a dereliction of responsibility.

Pending an overall settlement, it is within the competence of the legally constituted Government of Jammu and

DIXON FAILURE

Sir Owen, which conclusively showed the Council that the path it had so far followed to resolve the Kashmir dispute was incapable of bearing fruit.

He has further brought to the field officially for the first time the idea of partition as a manner of solving the dispute. Sir Owen would have preferred an out and out partition but that did not appear to him practical politics as both India and Pakistan would have contended for the Valley. And as a working middle course he suggested partition with limited plebiscite.

Palestine Example

The whole idea of partition and limited plebiscite was Sir Owen's own and he took the initiative of moving it for the consideration of India and Pakistan. The United Nations accepted the partition principle in Palestine, which perhaps served as a guiding precedent for Sir Owen. Though partition marks a wide departure from the Security Council's approach hitherto followed in solving the dispute, the Council has always recognised alternative methods of solving the dispute, if a scheme for an overall plebiscite failed. This latitude for an alternative settlement was embodied in the Security Council resolution appointing Sir Owen.

The resolution charged him with two tasks, firstly to carry out a programme of demilitarisation in Jammu and Kashmir, preliminary to an overall plebiscite, or failing this, secondly, to suggest some other "expedient and enduring" solution of the problem.

Dixon's Admission

Sir Owen admits that his first task

with a limited plebiscite as that would have overcome the difficulties that stood in the way of an overall plebiscite. An impartial reviewer acquainted with Kashmir affairs fails to share Sir Owen's optimism.

The main difficulty that beset an overall plebiscite was disagreement on demilitarisation and disposition of troops.

Even in the event of a limited plebiscite Pakistan would certainly have put forward her demand for withdrawal of bulk of Indian forces as she did on previous occasions.

And it is difficult to visualise a situation where India would be able to

IS LINE CLEAR

CONFESSED 'FAILURE'



Sir Owen Dixon,
U.N. Mediator in Kashmir Dispute.

waive off her responsibility for the security of the state and withdraw its forces without prior agreement on

ing a plebiscite.

New Condition

Besides Sir Owen attached a new condition—the complete transfer from power of the present Administration and its substitution by a neutral United Nations authority for a period of six months. The present Government of Jammu and Kashmir is legally constituted, which neither the Security Council nor UNCIP ever questioned. Recognising this, the UNCIP resolution appointing a Plebiscite Administrator clearly stipulated that the

FOR ABDULLAH

Administrator would derive his authority from the Jammu and Kashmir State.

THE SUGGESTION OF SIR OWEN IS A VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND SEEMS AN EFFORT TO FORFEIT THE CAUSE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL A WRONGDOER.

The overall effect of Sir Owen's plan for partition and limited plebiscite would be to allow an aggressor to retain all those areas he has gained through aggression and also allow him

Kashmir State to hold a plebiscite of their own or to convene a Constituent Assembly and give free expression to their will. It is upto them to ratify their accession to India or not. If the accession is ratified, the special provisions in the Indian Constitution relating to Kashmir can be abrogated and they will come directly under the purview of the Constitution.

But it will always be open to those on the Pakistan-held territory, at any future date, to join those on the Indian side or to determine their future according to their free will.

PUN PLAY

An article in 'This Week Magazine' described the dress of an Indian Maharajah as a sarong instead of a sari. The copy chief, who allowed the error to slip past him, wrote to the editor: "All I can say is I'm sari I was sarong."

When Christopher Mayhew, a former British U.N. delegate, announced his engagement, A Arutimian, a Soviet delegate, wrote Mayhew: "The British delegate has at last made a proposal which I can cordially support."

The head of a native state in India was staying at the Savoy in London a few years ago, accompanied by seven ladies of his harem. He took his family into the bar there and ordered port wine all round. "I like to have a port in every wife," he told the waiter.

Robert Taylor and the late Irvin S. Cobb went horseback riding one day. When Taylor asked if he preferred a western or English saddle, Cobb replied: "It doesn't make any difference. To me a saddle is just a chafing dish."

A travelling salesman who asked to see the head of a large store was taken to a very young man. "Excuse me, but are you really the head of this great business?" asked the surprised salesman.

"Not yet," replied the young man crisply. "I'm only the heir of the head."

THUMB-FAN FIGHTS HEAT



This gentleman uses a 2-inch fan that weighs less than 5 ounces to keep himself cool. The fan, circulated by Rodorn, is practically noiseless.

"WITH GOD ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE"

Are you facing difficult problems about money, health, love, family, profession and feel unhappy and discouraged? If so send your full name and address with confidential—details of your troubles and worries and I will send you full particulars about the remarkable Occult way of helping you to success, joy and happiness very quickly. Let the Miracle of prayer work wonders for you. The sooner you start the sooner you get results. Enclose your Birth Date or copy of Horoscope if available.

PROF. SAKHAR
The Great Mesmerist & Zoroastrian.
ELLORE (W. G. D.)

PATTER

THIS BABY AND THAT

By Asude

DO you know that thing known as "barley-water"? A drink, you know. Very heady stuff. Makes you feel sort of Saint—sort of chastened and uplifted.—not everybody's poison if you see what I mean. Well, I should know. After a week of it, I beats your "Nira" or "Ghole" to a cooked hat. Jai Hind.

This is going to be a talk on babies. All sort of babies. Now, go away if you like, and listen to what Mac or Bo or Pao is saying somewhere. This is meant for babies—to babies. You are one, you know. I take it that you are a married man, and also happy. That's what babies are.

You must have heard me saying that before. All married men over fifty are babies. At the same time, there is absolutely no reason why they should be. Look at me. I am over seventy but am I a baby? I should think not. Why? How did I prevent this infantility getting the better of me with age? I will tell you.

I did it by simply refusing to accept the hoary old dogma that Man cannot claim Equality with Woman. I could never bolt the proposition down that a Man is not as good as a woman.—that a Man cannot throw off the silver shackles with which every "ministering angel" has been holding her darling baby since Baba Adam's time. What baby? The thing known as "Husband", of course.

"Fine words!" Aren't they? Aye, but I have practised my credo and not merely preached it. I know what it is to sew up the trouser buttons before you do them. I can hold a baby.—not the married kind but the Glaxo ones.—right side up, just as any woman can. I have fed babies. I have put babies to bed.

You find it "funny" do you? Well, well, to every man his humour. If you are content to just throw a schuckle over this imbecility of mine and run to your office or club, you will be all right. You run no risks.

But supposing you wish to have a stab at this Religion of mine.—Male Emancipation is as good a caption for it as any other,—you have to have lessons. Here is one. Sit back and listen.

Try to take this in and answer me. Supposing it is seriously proposed that the ring-master takes a holiday and leaves the entire me—nagerie in your charge for a couple of months what do you do? You don't follow that, do you? All right, let me say "ringmistress". You see what I mean?

I know what you do. You give three shudders and a yell and start running. Preposterous!—"Me run a house with a barrackful of children and servants and sweepers and subwallahs? Not likely, thank you!" That's what you say. And run. Don't. It can be done. It has been done.

There will be snags, of course. I am trying to show you how to get over them.

When, for instance, I returned home after leaving the "ministering angel" stuff in a distant and different settings, what do you think I found? A bearded young man prowling about the house as free as you please, just as if he were a son of the house.

That's the sort of thing, I presumed, which happens when you leave the house without a proper caretaker. But my presumption was a little premature. The fellow was a son of the house. The eldest. Taking advantage of the absence of both the parents, he had grown a beard. What was worse was that he meant it to stick to him. The beard, I mean.

I don't mind your loosening another chortle over the story, but don't make the mistake of taking it as what is known as "a joke". It is not a joke. You can kick a bearded stranger

out of your house if you have got the spunk to do it. But you can't kick a beard off from the chin of your son,—with the spunkiest of spunk you can call up. Not if the son holds on to it. The beard, I mean.

This fellow did. He wouldn't part with his precious beard at any price, talk as I might. I threatened him with the proverbial "cut-off-with-a-shilling" stunt, but it did no good. "Eye y man has a right to his beard" is what he said in reply to my protestations. He spoke of General Booth, Tagore, and many other men.

He certainly had the Law on his side, but somehow I couldn't fancy living with a boy of eighteen flaunting a full beard to my face. And this particular shrubbery showed all the signs of a rich and rapid growth. He was already half-way to General Booth. You can't have that sort of a thing moving about a house, can you?

When I pointed out that very few youths of his age kept a beard,

thrown at you. But why not? Why not be a Man and face it? There are two other's of the species besides this shaven Sampson,—aetat 16 and 10. And a young female of the species as well,—her mother's daughter. And oh my friends and ah my foes, if you could only see them tuck in! And the fancy stuff they want for breakfast and lunch and dinner.

Here are some babies. And now, look at another. I am amazed at the spiritual heights to which real Royalty can rise. It would shame puny little "common men" like you and me.

I am worried over getting all the fancy food which these little wolves need for their filling. And yet look at what real Princess can do with ever so little. "5 SHILLING-A-WEEK ALLOWANCE FOR ELIZABETH'S BABY" That's how I see it splashed in this evening's "Englishman". It is a P.T.I.-Reuter scoop, too, and there can, therefore, be no mistake about it. We are asked to believe that this little kid, born fifteen days

cently opened a Forum at New Delhi where speakers of much weight orate on momentous matters. A jamboree of this oody was held recently at which, amongst others, the Director of the School of Economics, spoke with much vigour. This is how the "Indian News Chronicle" featured the learned Director in a neat-panel:

"Referring to Dr. Rao's full-throated plea for control and more controls, a questioner asked him whether he had ever purchased his cloth from a Ration Shop. 'MY WIFE IS THE PROPER AUTHORITY TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION,' replied Dr. Rao humorously. A 'humorous' baby. Yes, but oh baby, why not try seriously. No, printer, not seriously. I said SARCASMOUSLY. Why not try the wife's SARI for a few days?"

3 Million Jap Tenants

Get Own Farms

PROSPERITY has come to more than 3,000,000 former tenant farmers in Japan who are now busy tilling their own land.

These farmers, who have bought their own farms under the land reform act inaugurated by occupation authorities like being property owners. They are paying for their land on the easy payment plan arranged by occupation officials and most of these farmers now have a savings account for the first time in their lives.

Before the land reform act was introduced in Japan, only a handful of small farmers were independent. The major portion of arable land was owned by a few wealthy Japanese families. For generations farmers had been obliged to give the landlord 50 percent of each harvest and the government took another 20 percent.

The plight of these farmers was one of the first problems considered by occupation officials in their early efforts to democratize Japan. Results of the land reform act have been good both for the farmers and the occupation.

First To Buy

Shozo Otsuka was the first to buy his own land in 1947 under the act. His five-acre farm, located west of Yokohama, had been worked by the Otsuka family for 10 generations as tenants. Like all other Japanese farmers, Otsuka fulfilled his obligations to the landowner and the government. During bad years, he didn't have enough to live on.

As a man of property, Otsuka now keeps what he makes. He has not been relieved of his duties as a taxpayer and he has to sell 40 percent of his crops to the government at established prices but he has the satisfaction of knowing that what is left belongs to him.

Otsuka does not quarrel with the fact that he has to pay taxes or that farm prices are kept low to help defeat black marketers. "Before," he told a Chicago "Tribune" reporter, "I had to give the products of my labour to the landlord. Today I am paid for what I sell to the government."

In comparison with other years, Otsuka considers himself wealthy. His five-acre plot is a big farm in Japan, where every inch of tillable soil is utilized.

This happy landowner says that during the last two and a half years he has saved 40,000 yen and estimates his assets are 1,000,000 yen (about \$2750).

In addition to his land and house, Otsuka has four pigs two ducks, four chickens, 10 shares of the village agriculture co-operative, a motorized threshing machine, and a stand of cedar and pine seedling.—USIS.

"TWO LINES TO HOLD."



Herb Lubner in "The Washington Post."

his answer was that that was exactly why he did it. He refused to "toe the line." He refused to follow the herd.

But I won in the end. There is always a way out of these impasses, if you know the right way to it. I went about and collected all the men in the town who had similar growths on their chins and invited them to tea in the house. It is not a difficult job in Delhi. Place full of Sikhs, you know.

For about a whole week, the place was crammed with beavers of all ages and flavour. Yes, flavours. All beards have distinctive flavours of their own. Some very distinctive. That's how the boy was hoist with his own petard. He might still keep up the fight. But the flavours did the trick. He shaved.

It was Blenheim. It was also a close squeak. That's the sort of thing you have got to be ready for when you have the

ago, has been allowed, besides, the usual bottles of orange juice and cod liver oil, "a state allowance of five shillings a week."

Now, how can a baby,—any baby live on five shillings a week? I can understand the fortitude for which British women are famous. But "five shillings"? A baby live on less than nine pence a day! I can't understand it. I can only feel sorry for the poor archin. But probably the Princess is a better mother than I and will know how to "manage."

Don't run away. There is always a way out. Watch me. Watch the future Queen of England. Stand up for your rights,—as a Man. Drink more barley-water. It is better than bananas,—even if you haven't heard Pandita say so yet.

That was what I had closed down with last night, and now see what the "Kagaz-wallah" brought in this morning.

The "Indian News Chronicle" re-

CINEMA

Unique opportunity to advertise through slides in KIRTI Cinema, situated in Calcutta's educational cum business nerve centre. Apply JEPICS, 198/1, Rash Behari Avenue, CALCUTTA 29.

FARMERS' FRIENDS—WASPS AND HORNETS

PROVISION FOR THE UNBORN

Most Efficient And Destructive Enemies Of Insect Pests

BY U. C. CHOPRA

IN winter a large number of animals and insects have a hard time; they go for a winter sleep and spend their time hidden and hibernating, in mysterious resting places; but spring is the time when nature awakens after a period of rest.

The buds of trees unfold and the lawns are clothed with a riotous profusion of flowers and grasses that gladden our eyes with their beautiful bright tints; the lovely butterflies love to congregate, the birds break into song and charm us with their chirrupings and twitterings and the sweet notes they utter; and the animals and insects that have been lying dormant throughout the winter come out from their hiding places which is one of the Nature's most wonderful phenomena.

OUR hostility to the wasp is somewhat unreasonable.

A long lasting prejudice has assured that all comparisons with the bee shall turn to the disadvantage of the wasp. Our persistent habit of judging all things, animate and inanimate, by the amount of advantage we are able to extract from them for ourselves, leads to innumerable misjudgments, and raises false standards of value. Our view, even, of what is of advantage to ourselves is for the most part so unconsidered and narrow, that our appreciations and our prejudices are about equally at fault.

The bee stores honey strictly for its own use. But we have a great liking for honey. Honey is a valuable and marketable product with us. We, therefore, regard the bee as an extremely useful worker, whom we may admire inordinately, whilst at the same time we may rob it indiscriminately. We have domesticated the bee for its honey's sake, and attribute to it all the virtues.

The wasp stores no honey. On the other hand it plays havoc with much of our ripe fruit, invades our houses in search of any kind of sweet, tumbles about the sugar basin, splashes into the stewed fruit and the jam, and makes itself a general nuisance and a terror to us. So we credit it with no good quality, and declare war against it without discrimination.

It is quite proper to regard the wasps and hornets with respect, as they insist you shall. But do not let their potent personalities prejudice you against them. For it is within this group, taken in the broadest sense, that we find the cleverest and most ingenious of all insects, as well as

the most efficient and destructive enemies of our insect pests.

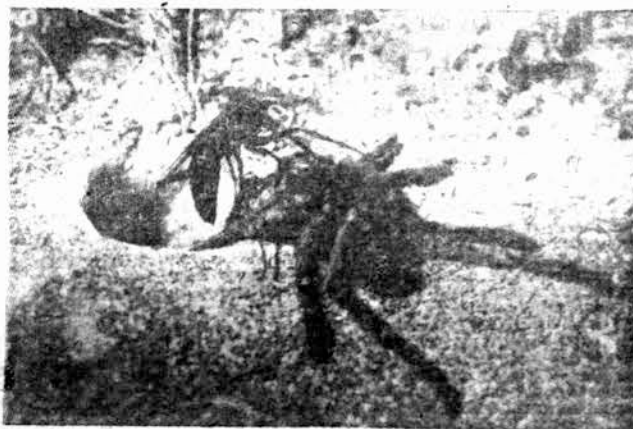
Ordered Life

Taking into consideration the different conditions prevailing in the life-story of the wasp and of the bee, there is little, if anything, to choose between the intelligence, whether of the individual or of the community, involved in the social economy of the one or of the other.

The communities of the wasps and of the bees, together with those of the ants, afford the most striking examples we know of strictly ordered communal life, wherein the highest law of communal well-being finds strictest obedience on the part of every individual, from the queen downwards to the lowliest worker.

THERE THE FACULTIES AND INTERESTS OF EACH ARE UNGRUDGINGLY AND UTTERLY SUBORDINATED TO THE NECESSITIES OF THE WHOLE, DEVOTION IS INSTANT AND UNFAILING. SACRIFICE IS UNFALTERING AND SUPREME, LABOUR IS JOYOUS AS IT IS INCESSANT.

The chief difference between the bee and the wasp, from which practically all other differences proceed, consists in the food that is eaten. Whereas the bee larva is sustained wholly by the product of flowers (pollen and nectar), the wasp larva is mainly carnivorous. Its staple food consists in all manner of flies, grubs and other noxious creatures that infest vegetation. Both, it will be seen, are, in their way, of advantage to vegetation. The bees, by the conveyance of the fertilising pollen from the stamens of one flower



Mother wasp brings a big spider to entomb it with her egg on it.

to the receptive stigma of another, assure the plants plentiful increase. The wasps, by the destruction of those crowds of small creatures that devour and blight, ward off incalculable injury.

Food Problem

This difference in the matter of food is mainly the cause of the great difference in habit between bees and wasps. The bees, subsisting as they do on purely vegetable matter, are able to make a sufficient store for their subsistence through the winter months. The continuity of the hive can, therefore, be maintained from year to year, queen and workers merely resting throughout these months in the midst of plenty. The wasps, on the other hand, can lay up no store. They are wholly dependent upon the times and seasons ruling the presence and prevalence of the creatures they eat. There is therefore, no continuity in the nest of the wasp. Young fertile queens alone survive, lying dormant in some secure hiding place all the winter through. All others die at the end of their brief season. With the approach of winter they simply perish from cold and hunger.

"Of the wasps that live in communities there are hundreds of species and their cleverness and ingenuity take numerous forms. Each of the many different kinds has its own little specialty which differs more or less from that of every other kind. The only distinction which we need notice is between those that nest in the open, on branches of trees or shrubs, and those that nest underground and lay up in little chambers rood upon which their young subsist. The procedure with respect to these nests, whether in the open or underground, only varies in such slight particulars as the difference of position occasions."

Heroic Females

Let us look more closely into the habits of some of our common Mud-daubers, the Jug-makers and the digger wasps, and see what they are doing in that sultry season when we can think only of vacation for it is then that they display the greatest energy. They are the representatives of what are known as solitary wasps; each female, alone and unassisted, provides for her young.

What is the story of the unsightly and unwelcome lumps of mud which are often seen in barns about verandas, in attics—indeed, in protected situations generally? A story of tireless industry and masterful solitude, with a sad background of villainy and tragedy, for the careful little mothers that construct these cells have their share of trouble.

COMMON MUD DAUBERS: Trim and slender wasps with yellow-banded legs, they are seen in numbers on muddy spots in summer. Each one is standing on her head, digging out a ball of mud. When she has gathered a sufficient load she flies away to the scene of her architectural operations. Usually several or many cells are constructed, parallel to each other, side by side or in a mass. Then the mother wasp brings more

mud and plasters the whole structure smoothly over.

CHIEF FOOD:—After each cell is finished there is a pause in building operations. Mother goes spider-hunting as spiders are very much in demand as food for baby wasps, and many different kinds of wasps stock their nurseries with them. She catches and stings a spider and pack it in the cell. She lays an egg upon it. Then she catches more spiders and fills the cell with them. When the prospective baby's larder is complete, mother seals the cell with mud and begins another.

TENANTS: Old mud-wasps' cells are much in demand being used by a number of other wasps, some bees, and different kinds of insects. One of the wasps (*Trypoxylon clavatum*), being much smaller than the mud-dauber, makes two cells out of a single mud-wasp cell by means of a mud partition.

Both sexes of this little wasp co-operate in home building. But the lady does all the heavy work. Her husband remains almost entirely within the cell. His duties, as he interprets them, are almost wholly supervisory.

Another little wasp (*Anecistrognathus uncinatus*) also uses as nurseries, the abandoned cells of mud-daubers, dividing each into three by mud partitions. In contrast to the others this wasp stores the cells with caterpillars.

A third wasp (*Pseudogasteria ad-juncta*) finds these abandoned cells useful as hiding places for its own mud cells which it constructs within them storing them with spiders. A few other kinds of wasps also use these cells.

Bees Use Them

In addition, some of the mason bees (*Osmia Cordata*) find these cells useful. They divide them into compartments sometimes as many as five, by partitions of a waxy substance. They then plug the opening with wax.

Besides the mud-dauber many other wasps make cells of mud. One, the common pipe organ wasp constructs a number of parallel mud-tubes usually opening downwards. After a tube is finished the inner end is packed with food provided with an egg and closed with a wall of mud. Then another section is provided and closed off in the same way, and the process is repeated until the tube is full, when another tube is built beside the first.

The most accomplished are certain small tropical social wasps (as *Polybia fasciata*) that build large and very hard mud nests in which even the delicate ocmis are made of earthen-ware.

JUG-MAKERS OR POTTER WASPS:—The most artistically inclined of our common mason wasps are the potter wasps, or jug-makers. On slender twigs or grass stems they construct symmetrical little urns with a narrow neck expanding into a broad, thin, flange like lip.

After the jug is made the mother wasp stores it with paralyzed caterpillars, then lays an egg which is suspended from the top by a slender thread like a pendulum, and seals

(Continued on Page 28)

SIAMESE TWIN LIZARDS



An eleven year old Danish Schoolboy IB HUTTERS of Copenhagen has made Zoological history when he found two lizards coalesced like Siamese twins. The biggest measures 5.5 centimetres and the smallest 1.5 centimetres. The lizards had only just been born when found and are still living. The biggest should live for some time but the smallest is not expected to last, as it is blind and has no tail. The lizards have coalesced by their abdomen.

Through his brilliant theoretical studies of electricity he exercised a profound influence on the technique of radio communication

HEAVISIDE—PIONEER OF MODERN RADIO RESEARCH

Although the term "Heaviside layer" has now passed into common use, it is probable that only a small fraction of its users have a precise knowledge of its origin and meaning. It is, nevertheless, likely to be the most permanent memorial of an Englishman who, born 100 years ago, has through his brilliant theoretical studies of electricity exercised a profound influence on the technique of radio communications.

Oliver Heaviside, the centenary of whose birth has recently been celebrated, began his career as an employee of a commercial telegraph company, but while still a young man deafness forced him to retire. He subsequently devoted the remainder of his lifetime (he died in 1925) to mathematical studies of electricity. Although primarily an applied mathematician his interests covered a wide range of topics—from theoretical contributions on vector analysis and operational calculus to the investigation of the practical problems of telegraphy and the study of electrostatic and electro-magnetic induction.

The work of which he is best known is, in a sense, an offshoot of his examination of the properties of concentric electrical conductors. He visualised an immense concentric system comprising the earth as one conductor surrounded by a conducting shell in the upper atmospheric region. Heaviside reasoned that if such a layer existed in the upper atmosphere then electro-magnetic radiation, or in present day terms, radio waves, should be prevented from leaving the earth by being absorbed or reflected.

Reflecting Layer

This supposition gained steady support as the nature of the propagation of radio waves became better known, but it was not until after Heaviside's death that Professor E. V. Appleton (now Sir Edward Appleton) demonstrated in London the presence and properties of a reflecting layer above the earth.

Appleton transmitted short pulses of radio waves almost vertically upwards and was able to detect echoes as the pulses were reflected and received back on the earth.

The first investigations showed the presence of a reflecting layer about 40 miles above the earth, well above the ceiling of any aircraft and even of meteorological balloons. This was named the Heaviside layer. Further work indicated the existence of a second layer about 150 miles above the

BY DR. PHILIP E. HALSTEAD

earth and this has now been called the Appleton layer.

An interesting development of the technique of transmitting short trains of waves arose from the discovery that these pulses were capable of being reflected by solid objects such as ships at sea and aircraft in flight. The investigation of this phenomenon by a research team headed by Watson-Watt (now Sir Robert Watson-Watt) led to the development of radar as a military and navigational device.

Since the pioneer work of Appleton

viside and Appleton layers are now often termed the E, F1 and F2 regions, respectively. In the daytime the E region tends to absorb radio waves and normally only reflects signals of comparatively long wavelength, about 300 to 30,000 metres. Signals of medium wavelength, about 100 to 300 metres, are largely absorbed but signals of short wavelengths of 10 to 100 metres penetrate the E region and are reflected by the F regions, returning to earth hundreds of miles away and thereby providing long-distance daylight communication.

A DOCUMENT WRITTEN FIFTY YEARS AGO BY OLIVER HEAVISIDE, THE MATHEMATICAL GENIUS WHOSE NAME IS GIVEN TO THE "HEAVISIDE LAYER", ABOUT THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE, MAY THROW A NEW LIGHT ON THE STRUCTURE OF ATOM. THIS DOCUMENT, ACCORDING TO MANY SCIENTISTS, MAY LEAD TO DEVELOPMENTS WHICH MAY ECLIPSE EINSTEINIAN THEORIES.

the importance of the subject has led to intensive study of the phenomena of reflection. It is a matter of particular interest to such bodies as the commercial international radio-communications companies and broadcasting organisations which attempt, in their respective spheres, to ensure regular reception of their transmission by day and night in all parts of the world.

Ionization Process

The reflecting regions of the upper atmosphere are now known collectively as the ionosphere, a term derived from the fact that they are zones where the atmosphere is rendered conductive by a process known as ionization, induced by ultraviolet radiation from the sun. The extent of ionization varies greatly according to the time of day, season, and latitude, and markedly affects long-distance radio-communication.

There are now known to be at least three apparent layers, and the Hea-

tion. At night the absorption of the E-region is much less and medium wavelength signals can penetrate it and be reflected by the F region. Signals of very short wavelength, that is, less than 10 metres, normally penetrate both regions without reflection although occasionally, when the ionization in the regions is particularly intense, reflection may occur and give freak results. An example of this is the reception of the London television transmissions on a wavelength of seven metres by observers in the Union of South Africa.

Studying The Universe

This penetration of both regions by very short-wavelength signals makes possible the reception of signals from extra-terrestrial sources. In the past 10 years, receivers of high sensitivity with highly directional aerials have been used to explore the regions outside the earth. The sun is a powerful radiator and the intensity of signals

"NO HITCHING ON!"



Herblock in 'The Washington Post'.

from it has been linked up with the appearance of sunspots and of magnetic storms on the earth.

It has also been discovered that intense radiation appears to originate in other parts of the universe, notably in the neighbourhood of certain nebulae. This work is of exceptional interest to astronomers as it places in their hands a new instrument with which to study the universe.

Not only is it now possible to examine regions outside the earth with something other than a telescope, it is even possible to send a beam of radio waves into space and receive back reflections from such a comparatively near object as the moon.

This newest branch of science, radio-astronomy, is already being actively studied and there are important schools of research in England and Australia at work. Although this latest development is far removed from the original speculations of Oliver Heaviside it has been reached by the logical development of his ideas and it will no doubt in its turn yield as striking new advances.

HOW MUCH COFFEE IS GOOD FOR YOU?

"Reasonable" Amount Aids Efficiency

COFFEE is the most popular beverage in the world. If yours is one of the homes where coffee is a daily beverage, you are probably drinking between 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 cups a day, writes Roger William Riis in 'Reader's Digest'.

Is it good for you? Bad for you? Doctors give conflicting answers:

Coffee keeps you awake; helps you to sleep quietly; stimulates the circulation; has no effect on the circulation; stimulates the appetite; satisfies the appetite; aids digestion; has no effect on digestion; removes surplus acid from the stomach; creates surplus acid in the stomach.

Study of the data back of these opinions suggests that each is true for some persons. The effect coffee produces on us seems closely bound in with our individual make-up.

The simple-looking coffee bean is actually so complicated that chemists disagree about its analysis. Its most important ingredient seems to be caffeine, which may vary in amount in different lots of coffee by as much as 250 percent.

In pure form, caffeine is a white pow-

der. The amount of it in a cup of coffee is just about as much as two plentiful pinches of salt. It is cerebral and cardiac stimulant, and a diuretic or urinary stimulant. A normal dose of caffeine, when used as a heart stimulant would be about the amount of caffeine in three cups.

The fatal amount is supposed to be about that contained in 100 cups of coffee administered simultaneously, but there is no caffeine fatality on record.

By way of comparison, the same table which reports caffeine to the extent of 90 milligrams in a cup of coffee reports in a cup of tea 67 milligrams of caffeine, in a ten-cent bar of sweet chocolate 78 milligrams, in a six-ounce bottle of a cola drink 54 milligrams.

Coffee seems to be harmless to 97 percent of those who drink it. Three percent are troubled by it. Approximately the same percentage are allergic to milk, eggs or certain fruits.

'Thought' Works

In one investigation of the effect of caffeine on wakefulness, large doses

did not impair sleep unless the individual was worried or preoccupied over something before he took the beverage. Another research found that "the person who holds tenaciously to the idea that coffee keeps him awake will undoubtedly be kept awake by small amounts; the habitue, on the other hand, may fall asleep after a large black cup."

There are on the market several 'decaffeinated' brands of coffee from which some 97 percent of the caffeine has been removed. Tests indicate that few people can tell the difference between these brands and regular brands. They indicate further that those who 'thought' they drank coffee were inclined to stay awake; those who were confident they drank coffee without caffeine went peacefully to sleep.

Actual Results

Dr. H. L. Hollingworth, in a comprehensive research, discovered other effects of caffeine. Small doses speeded up typing, large doses slowed it down. A reasonable amount also made the typist more accurate—"reasonable" being as much caffeine as is in a cup or cup and a half. Steadiness of the hand was lowered by caffeine, most pronouncedly three or four hours after the dose. In calculation tests (quickly adding 17 to each number suddenly displayed) all groups showed pronounced stimulation, lasting even into the next day.

An over-all conclusion was that the stimulating effect of caffeine on the motor processes comes quickly and is transient, but on the higher mental processes comes more slowly and is more lasting. The stimulating effect of coffee is lessened by sugar and cream;

(Continued on page 29)

DIFFICULT FLYING



"Well just keep trying Nehru—the Wright brothers did it."

Barr in 'The Chicago Sun-Times'.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

NOW that the thorny subject of the floating of stamps has been tackled in detail, the time has come for the beginner to consider what exactly it is that he is going to collect. In the early days, of course, the hobby was not the important thing it is at the present moment, and collectors, if they were fairly enterprising, and took a little trouble, could at least hope to near completion. Mind you, this is not completion as far as a single country is concerned—this was a comparatively easy matter—but completion in the stamps of the WORLD.

For example, a packet bought in the old days would contain at least ten per cent of stamps that are practically unobtainable these days, and if a collector was prepared to lay out a hundred pounds or so—which most moderate specialists spend in a week now, if there is need—then they could acquire a collection that would be now worth a minimum of five or six thousand pounds.

Constant Increase

This is certainly not far-fetched. Penny blacks were less than a penny each, and the buyer could take his pick of hundreds of copies. Plate number reds could be had for the asking in their hundreds. In the case of India, the 1854 issue was the merest fraction of what it is at the present time, and the equivalent of a rupee would more than suffice for the choicest copies—with the possibility that the stamp was one of the rarer dies.

But one could go on like this forever. Chances of this kind do not exist any more. In any case, by the time interest in stamps became generally realised, and these tiny bits of paper started fetching good hard cash, the way had already been paved for the mounting spiral of value, which has gone on-wards and upwards and has certainly not stopped at the present day.

Completion Possible No Longer

If a collector were at present to begin a collection and felt inclined to attempt the nearly impossible task of completion, he would have to have an outlay of at least a million pounds! Less than this sum is out of the question. For to take only a few instances, a famous specialised collection of Norway fetched the fabulous sum of £40,000 a couple of years ago. The unique Ferrary accumulation, which had one used and one mint specimen of every stamp till the beginning of the century, came to ten times this amount.

So, realising that not everyone has money of this kind at his beck and call, collectors of the present day confine themselves to the issues of a single country, and attempt to get together as representative a bunch of stamps as possible. Even in these cases they find after ten years or so, that the more detailed they get, the more there is to do.

Get To Know The World

Coming from the general to the particular, and since this series is mainly intended for the beginner, we can now discuss the question whether the novice should confine himself to the issues of a single country or should include the whole world. While at first sight it would appear that if a millionaire cannot achieve success in collecting the world, the beginner has no chance whatever, it must be realised that with the tyro, it is not a question of completion at all. The novice is merely attempting to find his way, so to speak, and to get together as

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOBBY—7

Basis Of General Collecting

representative a display as his means will allow.

What is likely to happen if the beginner attempts to specialise in a particular country from the start is that without the deeper philatelic knowledge necessary, he will soon flounder on the rocks of boredom and give up the hobby with a great deal of disgust. Before the collector is fitted to attempt a single country, he should have at least a smattering of acquaintance with the stamps of almost every country.

Buying A Packet

Assuming that the beginner has got together a fairly large quantity of mixed stamps—from office lots, gifts from friends, from the surplus of other collectors and the like—he should go in for the largest packet of stamps that he possibly can. This packet should be of the whole world, definitely NOT of a single country, however attractive the issues

crowded into the envelopes. The moment there is an any bulging of the envelope, they should be transferred into a larger envelope or separated into two or more. By this time the collector will be aware that in the packet he has bought, some countries are represented by fifty or more stamps, while others have only a single specimen or so. He will also probably realise that while the packet had only attractive stamps on the outside, when opened, it was found to contain a lot of dull and dreary stuff! Now the latter point is nothing much to worry about. Merely because a stamp looks a bit dull is no reason why it should be cast aside.

The true collector, whether he be a beginner or a specialist, should respect stamps. In fact, nowadays many stamps that look the best are the worst both from a philatelist's point of view and as regards value. Besides, the shopkeeper also has to sell his wares and naturally makes the outside of the packet as at-

thing more congenial to himself.

It is really amazing how much diversity there is on the subject of particular countries affecting different collectors in totally different ways. Take the case of Hungary. Serious collectors are inclined to view the modern issues with disdain, but these greatly attract the beginner, printed as they are in a variety of pretty designs. The first issue of this country, on the other hand, seems dull and lifeless to a beginner, but is full of a wealth of interest to the specialist. If there is this divergence in the issues of the same country, it can be readily seen that with different countries, variance in opinion will be positively bewildering.

This, in fact is the reason why the beginner should have a background of general collecting, so that when the time comes for him to choose a country that is suited to his tastes, he will not be guided by the fact that it is popular with someone else, but will be able to form his ideas on its merits himself. Familiar with the stamps of the world, he will see the stamps of his choice in truer perspective than one who is familiar with the stamps of a particular place and nothing else. With this background, he can go ahead to bigger and better things in philately with more knowledge and far more confidence.

Turkish Delight

Stamps with a value of 15 and 20 kuras will be issued by Turkey to honour the World Youth Union. The Izmir Fair is responsible for five labels, with a total value of 85 kuras, the annual Leipzig issue of Germany being the evident inspiration. The elections of May 14 bring three stamps of 15, 20 and 30 kuras, while the Co-operative Congress in October will be honoured by two bright and brilliant stamps. Farabi is evidently quite a poet, or so the Turks think, because he is honoured on his country's stamps. The highest value of this set is 100 kuras.

The necessity of these frequent and totally unnecessary emissions is seriously open to question. With presses going full-blast turning out more and more stamps every day, the only hope the poor collector has is to completely boycott every issue not above suspicion.

World Court "Officials"

The International Court of Justice at The Hague must use a tremendous amount of stamps, and Holland is modifying two of her designs for use on official correspondence. The 2c and 4c values of the "Van Krimpen" set have been chosen, and the inscription at the foot of the stamps—this is not an overprint, but part of the design itself—reads "Cour Internationale de Justice".

It is stated that the stamps will not be available to the general public in unused condition, but, with the example of the League of Nations issues still fresh in mind, this resolve is likely to remain a pious hope. Collectors are obstinate fellows, and when they want an unused stamp, they get it, Justice or no Justice!



Mao Tse Tung, leader of the Chinese Communists, is here seen in a typical pose on the two higher values of the set pictured above. The denominations are from 50 to 500 dollars.

of that country may appear. It is not necessary that the packet be very expensive but it should at least contain a thousand stamps—two thousand would be even better. The stamps should immediately be sorted according to countries. The great majority of the items will prove fairly easy to identify, as most issues of stamps have their inscriptions in English script, and the names on the stamps bear close resemblance to the English names of the countries concerned.

Those stamps that prove puzzling should be shown to a fellow collector, who will probably be more than willing to help, or to a dealer, who, though he is usually a very busy person, will still manage to find time to help an inexperienced collector. Once the stamps are classified according to countries, they should be put at once into a stock-book—a book with leaves of cardboard with slots in which to slip the stamps—or put into special transparent envelopes that are available very cheap at any dealer's.

The stamps should not be

tractive as possible.

What I am getting at is this. Every stamp should be treated with equal care. Unless a beginner learns to handle stamps carefully, he will never learn to do it later, and the result is bound to be that in years to come he will have on his hands a collection of so-called rarities none of which are of the least value.

One Man's Food

By the time he is done with sorting, the budding philatelist will also have formed a few decided opinions on which stamps attract him the most, and which he thinks are just plain ugly horrors! He should now get a piece of paper and jot down his likes and dislikes—purely from his personal viewpoint—country by country. This is actually incipient specialisation, for later on the chances are that when he comes to stamps from countries that he dislikes, he will get hold of another collector who does not mind them in the least and exchange them for some-

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NO RED STAR OVER INDIA

THERE are many people in India who believe that nowhere else in the world to-day are conditions prevailing now in the country—widespread poverty, ignorance and economic backwardness—so similar to those that produced revolutions in Russia and China. It is safe to say even that no responsible political thinker in this country discounts the possibility of India going Communist within a couple of decades. On the other hand, there are many reasons for believing that India will remain an unshakable bastion against Communism for generations to come.

In 1946, India witnessed many Communist-sponsored strikes in the industrial areas. In West Bengal alone, were nearly one hundred Communist-sponsored strikes. In 1949 the number came down to nearly 64.

Intellectuals Laid

It cannot be denied that during the past two years the Communist workers of the country earned much prestige among Indian masses. Subconscious India was no doubt impressed by the fact that the young men, many of whom were wealthy intellectuals, renounced their wealth and worked among the peasants at incredibly low wages earned by Indian coolies.

Those who observed the Communist movements in India must have noticed that in the latter part of 1949 the Communist-sponsored incidents began to occur in rural areas, specially in West Bengal. Why the troubles in the industrial areas which were almost everyday incidents came to a standstill?

Because the people of the country who were at first almost hypnotised to find the spirit of sacrifice could not support the policy of violence of the party and gradually began to secede.

This indication was first observed when the call for general strike on March 9, 1949, received a poor response. This led the party workers to realise that their position became shaky. Formation of rival unions by other political parties with Congress ideal was another reason of their setback. With a view to break the morale of the workers of rival unions, they resorted to violence. Throwing of bombs and acid bulbs and use of fire arms by the Communist workers in industrial areas became almost an everyday incident, specially in West Bengal. But the policy of violence did not appeal to the labourers, and they gradually began to join other unions.

Using Congress' Name

Thus having failed to persuade the industrial labourers the C.P.I. workers shifted to rural areas. There also they adopted the policy of violence and as soon as the police were able to separate the prominent field workers from the peasants, the movement came to a standstill. Apart from this reason the greatest setback they received due to promulgation of Tebhaga Act by West Bengal Government as a result of which the peasants who were so long led with wrong ideas could no longer be persuaded for the cause of the party because the major grievance was met by the State. Moreover, the ideology of Communism was never explained to them. In several places, it is gathered, the party tried to mislead the poor villagers by making propaganda in the name of the Congress. In one particular district in West Bengal, the name of 'Coma Congress' was given only to mislead them in the name of the Congress.

No Sineas Of War

West Bengal was one of the main centres of Communist activities in India, and following the ban on the party by the State Government the organisation received another setback. Following the ban, it became difficult for the party workers to work openly. Their literature and the funds of the Communist-sponsored unions were seized by the State. The income of the party in form of street collections and subscriptions from the union members

Hinduism Will Put Communism Out Of Commission

By A Correspondent

were stopped, while the expenditure increased.

To meet the deficit a special appeal for funds with special direction to the workers for collection was issued but with little success.

In the appeal, it was pointed out that without more money, the party would die a natural death, but it failed to create any special enthusiasm. Due to shortage of funds, the allowances of the wholetime members were reduced and in some places stopped altogether. This caused further disruption in the party. Some of the whole-

time members were stopped, while the expenditure increased. emotions into the political lever that ousted British Raj. An astute psychologist with an amazing gift for graphic simplicities, Gandhiji manipulated India's subconscious with a psychoanalytical technique. He used no arguments but the simplest ones.

Even oftener he used symbols: his fasts, his spinning wheels, his march to the sea to make salt, his dhoti, his habits of asceticism. He attributed India's great earthquake of 1934 quite shamelessly, to divine retribution for the sin of untouchability. The earthquake was a symbol and subconscious

"WHAT prestige the Communists have among India's masses has been gained, not by Marxist arguments, but by the old Indian idea of renunciation. Sub-conscious India is somewhat impressed by the fact that young Communists, many of whom are wealthy intellectuals, renounce their wealth and work among the peasants at incredibly low wages earned by Indian coolies. But what subconscious India likes about this gesture is its conformity with the traditions of the Hindu holy man. The Hindu religion, which is probably the oldest surviving religion in the world, has in its time absorbed and nullified countless efforts at political and religious reform, including even such tremendous Asiatic movements, as Buddhism. It may yet reduce the ideas of India's Communists to something that would have turned Karl Marx's beard white in a single night."

—(An American Journalist).

India understood. Gandhiji knew that he who wishes to lead India must do it by influencing India's vast subconscious masses.

The average Indian peasant and labourer may be illiterate but that does not mean that he is totally uneducated. He understands the problems that affect him. He knows the ancient epic poetry by heart. His is not an empty mind. In this country the maximum of intelligence rubs elbows with the maximum of impracticality and stupidity.

A past civilization whose achievement in philosophy and literature and art stagger and charm the imagination of Western scholars survives in an environment of filth, disease, and starvation. Indian intellectuals, who are, a class, among the world's most brilliant and ingratiating people, discuss the latest developments of Western science and technology, while condemning the palmists and astrologers about their daily problems. Bombay and Calcutta society women, who look like so many Marie Oberons dressed in Sarees, remove their high-heeled shoes to enter stone temples with offering to the deities.

India has managed, through years of ups and downs, to preserve her national unity, to liquidate the powers of a number of dissident political parties and native princes, to achieve a reasonable degree of law and order and to steer a middle course between the extremes of rightist and the leftist autocracy. The reasons for these are numerous but two are paramount. One is the shade of India's great modern martyr, Mahatma Gandhi, who urged on Indians the lesson of tolerance upon which the unity of their enormous heterogeneous elements depend. The other is the tremendous influence of Hindu and Muslim religions.

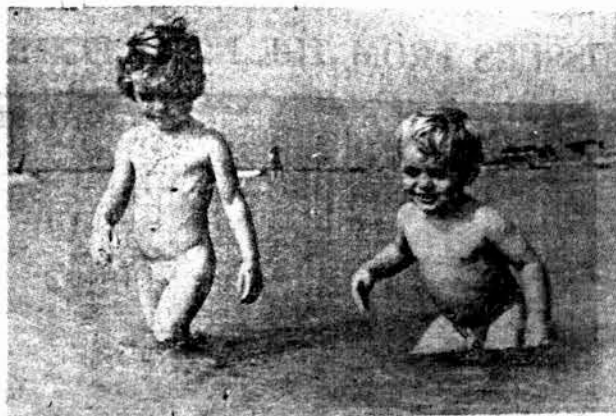
People of subconscious India believe in Communism, but their idea of Communism is a mystical one concerned not with economic programmes, but simply with renunciation of wealth and pleasure, which all the great men of India from Lord Buddha to Mahatma Gandhi considered as great evils.

"What was the name of the last station we stopped at, mother?"

"I don't know. Be quiet! I'm working out a crossword puzzle."

"It's a pity you don't know the name, mother, because little Oscar got out of the train there."

WHAT A LOT OF WATER—AND IT IS ALL OURS



Two Danish youngsters dispense with the formality of donning costumes as they start to enjoy themselves.

time workers even refused to render their services without money.

Open Revolt

S. P. C. Joshi who was ousted from the party leadership was reported to have appealed to the foreign comrades pointing out the mistaken policy of the party in India. His representation on the situation in India to Cominform Bureau led to a direct reformation of the policy of the party. Full text of S. Joshi's appeal is not known, but the editorial of the organ of the Cominform Bureau for lasting peace for people's democracy on January 27, 1950, openly condemned the policy of the C.P.I. This led almost to an open revolt in the party batch and practically all the activities of the party came to a standstill.

The Politbureau after delay explained their stand, but it was almost universally condemned by the rank and file. In view of this revolt, the Committee of the Politbureau has now been suspended and replaced by a small Committee which have issued an appeal to all the members not to despair.

Apart from the above stated reasons there are many other factors that will ever stand in the way of progress of the so-called Communism in this country. Let me present here factors as studied by a foreign journalist.

Mahatma's Influence

He writes:—"Two hundred years of British rule have made only slight impression on subconscious India."

Its master-manipulator was Mahatma Gandhi, the bony, bespectacled little sage who knew and understood its every impulse and finally welded its

SOCCER IN SOVIET Many Teams For Moscow Championship

BY E. Dmitriev

In Soviet time, soccer has become the most popular game of the Soviet Union. It is played in the Far North as well as in every sunny Abkhazia, on the shores of the Baltic Sea as well as on Kuril Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Soccer, the most popular and mass sport, has become a trifle people's game. Suffice it to cite only two figures; namely that teams competing for the USSR Soccer Cup, the equivalent of the F.A. Cup in England, last season numbered over 8,500; and the Soviet sports societies alone number 800,000 footballers not including novice and juvenile elevens.

HIGH STANDARD

This season soccer has assumed a still greater mass character. Thus 526 teams are fighting for the Moscow championship alone. The number of soccer elevens is constantly growing in the republics of Central Asia, Transcaucasia, the Baltic area, etc. The rise in their football standard is confirmed by the fact that young footballers of Armenia (Yerevan Dynamo), Latvia (Riga's Daugava), Donetsk Coalfield (Stalino Shakhteer) and the Volga area (Kuibyshev Wings of Soviets) are successfully playing in

the USSR first division soccer championship against well-known leading sides of Soviet football.

The Soviet people's love for football is vividly demonstrated during the district, regional, republican or USSR soccer championships when thousands and tens of thousands of football fans gather to watch the games.

During the title games the giant Moscow Dynamo Stadium, with its seating capacity of 80,000, is packed to bursting by Muscovites who take delight in spending their leisure in watching this popular sport.

The Soviet people are justly proud of their footballers. Numerous matches held between Soviet and foreign elevens confirmed the higher standard of the Soviet football school.

In the last 28 years Soviet footballers played against elevens representing 23 countries of Europe, Asia and South America. They successfully defended the colours of Soviet sport in Britain, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, Iran Rumania and other countries, and everywhere they demonstrated the distinctive features of the Soviet soccer style—collectivity, an irresistible will to victory, excellent physical fitness and a high standard.

Secretariat Comedu!

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Practically chased by the office Sepoy, an elderly Gujarati lady, bare-footed and unkempt, gatecrashed into the rooms of Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, this morning, while he was busy talking to others.

She burst out into voluble Gujarati, producing some musty papers and documents, in support of whatever she wanted to say, giving the Home Minister no chance to say a word.

When at last he managed to tell her that she must not rush in so unceremoniously, and would do well to wait until he could receive her, she said that she would do that and tried to squat on the floor next to his chair. After "extracting" a promise from Mr. Morarji Desai, that he would call for her and hear her, she ambled out, calling down blessings on him.

A while later she collared some reporters and told them that she had properties worth seventy-five lakhs. It was a joint family property, and after her husband's death, her son "who had fallen in bad company", and other relations had jointly driven her out of her house. She had nothing to eat, and so she had come for justice.

MORE WHEAT: The Punjab Government is sending 7,000 bags of wheat, flour from Jullundur to Bihar during the next fortnight. It is authoritatively learnt, 30,000 bags of wheat, were sent to Bihar last month.

BONUS, AN 'EX-GRATIA' PAYMENT

Workers' Claim As 'Deferred Wage' Refuted

BOMBAY, Saturday.
MR. JAMSHEDJI KANGA, Advocate, told the Labour Appellate Tribunal today that the Bombay millowners had always considered bonus to be an ex-gratia payment and nothing more.

The Tribunal was hearing the appeal filed by the Bombay Millowners' Association against the decision of the Bombay Industrial Court, awarding two months' bonus to the textile workers of the city.

Mr. Kanga pointed out that in the award of 1949, the Bombay Industrial Court had laid down an order of priority of charges on the gross profits of the textile industry in Bombay. According to this order, Depreciation was the first charge on profits. This was followed by Reserve Fund, Dividend and provision for income-tax. After deducting the amounts of all these four charges from the gross-profits, the remainder was to be taken into account for the amount of bonus to be fixed.

Mr. Kanga explained that bonus had always meant for the millowners to be a bounty or an ex-gratia payment. However the Bombay Industrial Court had ruled that so far as industry was concerned, bonus was an industrial dispute, on which the Industrial Court adjudicated. This meant that though there was an element of bounty in it, in the final analysis, the workers could claim it as a right and the court decide on it.

A CLAIM REFUTED

However according to Mr. Kanga, bonus was not a deferred wage, as the workers claimed. As such, it should not be used to make up the difference between what the workers called a fair wage and the existing wage. He further contended that bonus should be completely separated from the wage structure and should have no relation with it. He stressed that the workers in the Bombay textile industry were getting a fair wage, and bonus, therefore, could not be considered as apart from it.

Referring to "depreciation" Mr. Kanga said that the income-tax rules had laid down certain principles as to how Depreciation Fund was to be set apart. This basis was acceptable to the millowners though the Committee on Profit-sharing had declared that this basis was "insufficient" for

the purpose of depreciation. Mr. Kanga further stated that the gross profits of the Bombay Textile Mills in 1949-50 were Rs. 9.96 crores as compared to Rs. 20.36 crores during the previous year. If deductions were to be made according to the principle laid down in 1948, nothing would remain for bonus, and on the contrary there would be a deficit of Rs. 56 lakhs.

PROFITS DECLINE

Mr. Kanga also pointed out that owing to the difficulty in obtaining machinery during and after the war, the present state of textile machinery was bad. It was therefore estimated that by the end of 1957 an amount of Rs. 72 crores would be needed to replace the present machinery. So far, only Rs. 30.46 had been set aside for the purpose. Thus every year, an amount of Rs. 425 crores was to be set aside for collecting the remaining sum of Rs. 41.54 crores.

Interceding on behalf of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Mr. Shantilal Shah stated that he could not accept the figure of Rs. 27 crores as "reserve" for the year 1948. He believed that in addition to this sum referred to by the mills, there might be some other reserves which might be available as liquid reserves. This could be made out only by looking up to the balance sheets themselves.

In reply to a question by Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy a member of the Tribunal, whether bonus could be calculated on the basis of production, Mr. Kanga pointed out that production in cotton textile mills had been progressively declining.

GUJARATI BIOGRAPHY OF GOKHALE

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the order of forfeiture of the Gujarati book, entitled "Gopal Krishna Gokhale" Charitra Bhag Pahelo, published by Shri Pandurao Jivanlal Desai, at Ahmedabad, in 1914.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY

The period of supersession of the Bijapur Municipality has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to March 31, 1951. The Municipality will be re-established on that date.

PURCHASE OF COTTON AND 'KAPAS' BY MILLS

Government Of India To Issue Notification

NAGPUR, September 9 (PTI): The Government of India are expected to issue a notification under the Cotton Control Order before September 15 to give effect to the scheme for regulated buying of cotton by textile mills. It was learnt here today.

According to the scheme evolved at a conference of cotton and textile interests and officials held in Bombay last week, hoarding of 'Kapas' beyond a certain limit should be made an offence and the mills should be legally prevented from covering their cotton requirements in the form of Kapas. Further, movement of cotton by all means of transport, from and to, or within, various zones, should be subject to a permit issued by the Textile Commissioner in favour of mills. Where an application for permit mentions the price paid for cotton which is higher than the ceiling, it should be refused.

A Central Advisory Board, with representatives of millowners and cotton associations, will be set up to advise the Textile Commissioner on measures to implement the scheme. There will

also be regional boards to keep watch over all transactions in 'Kapas' and cotton, particularly marketing of raw cotton in various centres.

The Central Board will supervise generally purchase operations by mills. It is learnt, Where sufficient evidence is found, in its opinion, that a merchant or a commission agent has bought 'kapas' or cotton at a price clearly over the ceiling rate, the Board would recommend the immediate withdrawal of his licence for at least one year and a fine of not less than Rs. 25,000 on the mill to which the cotton was sold.

The main principles of the scheme, it is understood, have been accepted by the Government of India.

No Communalism In Police Department

MADRAS, September 9, (PTI). Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister and Leader of the House, today assured the Madras Assembly that Government would reconsider their earlier decision recruitment of Muslims to the police department.

The Minister who was replying to a question said that Government had temporarily stopped recruitment of Muslims to the department owing to their over representation and also owing to the then existing political situation.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, floor leader of the United People's Party asked whether Muslims were "denied legitimate promotions" in the service. Promotions were made on the basis of competence and not communalism, the Minister said.

Quake Damage To Railway Line Repaired

GAUHATI, Sept. 9 (PTI): Earthquake damages to the railway line on the Makum Saikhowa-ghat branch of Assam Railway have since been repaired and train services resumed from September 7, 1950, says an Assam Railway press note.

SAURASHTRA STATE TRADING CORPORATION

Federation Of Indian Chambers' Protest

NEW DELHI September 9 (UPI). Grave concern at the reported decision of the Government of Saurashtra to form a state trading corporation for the object of undertaking export, trade in groundnuts has been expressed by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the course of a communication to the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

The Committee of the Federation have strongly urged on the Government of India to take all necessary steps within their power to stop the Saurashtra Government from embarking on what they characterise as a "most dangerous venture".

They point out that apart from the fact that the external trade of India is an entirely central subject, the proposed formation of a state trading corporation by the Saurashtra Government, the obvious object of which is to monopolise the export trade in a commodity in which they hold a favourable position, would be to create a precedent fraught with grave consequences. Once a corporation of this type is allowed to be formed in a particular state, it will not only encourage other states to follow the precedent but also usher in economic

Congress And Mass Contact

PATIL'S APPEAL TO PANCHAYATDARS

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Addressing the members of Panchayatdars of Grant Road and Chowpatty Congress Talukas at the Congress House this evening, Shri S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee called upon all Congress Panchayatdars to take up organisational work with a view to strengthening the Congress.

Congress workers, he said, should link up the gulf between the people and the organisation. This, he added, could be achieved by keeping perpetual contact with the people.

"We can no more fritter away our energy on group politics but we should spare them for constructive work in consonance with the Congress ideals. We must, therefore, close up our ranks and unite for the real struggle for the consolidation of our hard-won freedom." He concluded.

Ganpati Festival Concession To Shops

The operation of certain provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, has been suspended by the Government for two days, September 14 and 15, on account of Ganesh Chaturthi, in respect of certain categories of shops. The shops selling 'Ganpati' images will be allowed to remain open till midnight on these two days and those selling flowers, fruits and ornamental papers and sweetmeats and coconut shops till 10 p.m. The hawking of 'Ganpati' images will be allowed after 8-30 p.m. also.

If any person employed in any shop is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in Section 63 of the Act, he or she shall be entitled in respect of overtime work, which should be noted in the register, to wages at the rate prescribed in Section 63 (1). However, the spread-over shall not exceed 14 hours on any day.

Agricultural Statistics Diploma

The following candidates have passed the examination of the post-graduate diploma course in agricultural statistics of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held in 1950—

1. B. V. Sukhatme
2. K. V. R. Sastry
3. Daroga Singh
4. D. P. Pandey

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from Nationals of Indian Dominion or Indian States acceded to Indian Union by birth or by domicile, for employment in Technical Development Establishment Vehicles Ahmednagar, Deccan.

The posts are temporary but are likely to be made quasi-permanent under the Civilian in Defence Services (Temporary Service) Rules 1949.

Selected candidates may be required to serve in Sections/Wings anywhere in India. Dearness and other compensatory allowances admissible under current Defence Services Civilian Personnel regulations.

Applications should be addressed to The Chief Superintendent, Technical Development Establishment Vehicles, Ahmednagar, Deccan by designation to reach by 30th September 1950.

Preliminary interview will be at AHMEDNAGAR, BOMBAY, DELHI, MADRAS and CALCUTTA. Candidates to specify convenient centre in applications. Final selection and practical test at Ahmednagar. No travelling expenses admissible.

Selected candidates will be appointed on three months probation on production of (a) Character Certificate from a Gazetted officer and (b) Medical Certificate of fitness from a Civil Surgeon or a Military Hospital.

(a) TECHNICAL SUPERVISORS.
PAY:—Grade I—260-15-350.
Grade II—150-7-185-8-225

QUALIFICATIONS

GRADE I

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Matriculation or equivalent Civil or Military Examination relaxable in special cases.

TECH. EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE.—Diploma in Mechanical or Automobile Engineering, and 3 years practical experience in design or manufacture or repairs of motor vehicles. Armoured fighting vehicles, earth-moving machinery, Workshops plant and machinery, Machine tools stationery I. C. engines, pumps etc. OR 10 years practical experience as above.

GRADE II

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Matriculation or equivalent Civil or Military Examination relaxable in special cases.

TECH. EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE.—Diploma in Mechanical or Automobile Engineering with some practical experience in design or manufacture or repairs of motor vehicles. Armoured fighting vehicles, earth-moving machinery, Workshops plant and machinery, machine tools, stationery I. C. engines, pumps etc. OR 5 years practical experience as above.

NOTE:—(i) Ex-Service J. C. Os. of E.M.E. and other individuals having practical knowledge of Ordnance Stores procedure, Identifications and Technical office duties will be given preferential consideration for certain percentage of vacancies.

(ii) Vacancies exist in Grade I and II. Appointments will be according to qualifications and result of practical test.

AGE:—Below 45 years, relaxable in case of candidate otherwise suitable.

(b) DRAUGHTSMEN MECHANICAL.
PAY:—Grade I—300-20-500.

QUALIFICATIONS.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Matriculation or equivalent—relaxable in special cases.

TECH. EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE.—Degree/Diploma in Mechanical Engineering with 2 years practical experience in works and 3 years in Drawing Office OR 5 years apprenticeship as Mechanical Draughtsman in a Government Factory/Railway Workshops/large Industrial concern with 5 years wage earning service as leading Mech. Draughtsman OR 10 years experience as leading Mechanical Draughtsman with Government Factories/Railway Workshops/large Industrial concern.

AGE:—Below 45 years relaxable in special cases.

PAY:—Grade II—150-7-185-8-225.

QUALIFICATIONS.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Matriculation or equivalent—relaxable in special cases.

TECH. EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE.—Diploma as Mechanical Draughtsman or Mechanical Engineer with 2 years experience in Drawing Office. OR 5 years apprenticeship as Mechanical Draughtsman in a Government Factory/Railway Workshops/large Industrial concern with 2 years experience as earner in trade. OR 7 years experience as Mechanical Draughtsman in Government Factory etc.

AGE:—Below 45 years relaxable in special cases.

PAY:—GRADE III—100-5-125-6-155-EB-6-185.

QUALIFICATIONS:

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Matriculation or equivalent relaxable in special cases.

TECH. EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE.—Diploma as Mechanical Draughtsman or Mechanical Engineer with at least one year practical experience as Mechanical Draughtsman. OR 5 years practical experience with Government Factories/Railways or large Industrial concern as a Mechanical Draughtsman.

AGE:—Below 45 years relaxable in special cases.

(c) TRACERS

PAY:—55-3-85.

QUALIFICATIONS.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Preferably Matriculation.

EXPERIENCE.—3 years experience in Government Factory/Railway or large Industrial concern as Tracer or Draughtsman Tracer. Must be able to make (i) Free hand perspective sketches in Indian ink.

(ii) Tracings of Drawings with ink on cloth or tracing paper.

AGE:—Below 28 years relaxable in special cases.

(d) STENOGRAPHERS.

PAY:—80-5-120-EB-8-200-10-2-220.

QUALIFICATIONS.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Matriculation or equivalent.

EXPERIENCE.—Speed 100 words per minute Shorthand and 40 words per minute in Typewriting. Experience in Technical correspondence preferred.

AGE:—Below 25 years—relaxable in special cases.

(e) LOWER DIVISION CLERKS.

PAY:—55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.

QUALIFICATIONS.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Matriculation or equivalent.

EXPERIENCE.—Previous Clerical experience preferred. Typing speed 30 words per minute essential.

AGE:—Below 25 years relaxable in special cases.

(f) STOREMEN.

PAY:—55-3-85-EB-4-125.

QUALIFICATIONS.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—Matriculation or equivalent—relaxable in special cases.

EXPERIENCE.—At least 3 years experience in accounting, identification of Ordnance Stores.

AGE:—Below 25 years—relaxable in special cases.

P. V. SUBRAMANYAM,

Colonel.

Chief Superintendent
Development, Vehicles.

(8668)

MASTER TARA SINGH'S DEFENCE CASE

Sikh Leaders Summoned

AMBALA, Sept. 9 (PTI): Prominent Sikh lawyers of the Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Delhi have been summoned by the President of the Shromani Akali Dal, Sardar Hukum Singh, to meet at Karnal September 17.

It is understood that the meeting has been convened to prepare the defence case of Master Tara Singh.

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(8658)

Hoarders Will Be Detained

BIHAR WARNING

RANCHI, Sept. 9 (PTI): Hoarders and profiteers will be detained under the Preventive Detention Act, a Bihar Government Notification said today. The Act is now applicable to hoarders, profiteers and "other anti-social elements who do not comply with various directives of Government and act in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

This decision, the Notification said, has been taken "in pursuance of the State Government's policy of intensified drive towards procurement of food, to make control on prices and supply of all controlled articles more effective and to bring down prices of other essential commodities."

PUNJAB RED LEADER RELEASED

Ground Of Detention Vague, Holds Supreme Court

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (PTI): Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, prominent Communist leader of Punjab was ordered to be released by the Supreme Court today after a detention of about two and a half years. Six other Punjab detenus who had filed 'habeas corpus' petitions were also ordered to be released, as their grounds of detention were held to be vague.

The vacation judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Mahajan, who heard 41 'habeas corpus' petitions to day filed by detenus from Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, rejected fifteen of them, while eleven were adjourned for hearing till after the larger bench resumes sitting on September 11. The adjournment was granted either because the petitioners wanted time to consider their supplementary grounds of detention or because the Advocate-General concerned was waiting for further instructions from the authorities.

Orders for release in the case of eight detenus had been given by the authorities after they had filed their petitions.

Most of the detenus including Sardar Sohan Singh Josh argued their own case.

During the hearing of Sardar Sohan Singh Josh's petition, the Advocate General of Punjab, Mr. B. K. Khanna said that Josh was a Communist and had attended the Communist Party Congress in Calcutta in 1948.

VAGUE

Mr. Justice Mahajan asked whether it was a crime to be a member of the Communist Party which was not illegal.

Mr. Khanna said he would invite the attention of the judge to one of the grounds of detention wherein it was stated that Josh had attempted to organise an armed revolution of Kisans after attending the Communist Party Congress.

Mr. Justice Mahajan:—"That ground is absolutely vague". Mr. Khanna:—"Government had a suspicion against him".

Mr. Justice Mahajan:—"Suspicion is no ground. It amounts to unnaturally throwing mud at people. Such grounds cannot work in this court. If the Communist Party is illegal I am prepared to dismiss his petition."

The Advocate General said that the detenus had addressed a meeting calling upon the people to withdraw support from the Nehru Government.

Mr. Justice Mahajan said:—"Is it a crime?"

Mr. Khanna again referred to attempts of the petitioner "at armed revolution". The judge said:—"You can say I am organising a revolution and there is no defence. The original grounds of detention are wholly vague."

When Mr. Khanna again referred to Josh's attendance at the Calcutta Congress of the Communist Party, Mr. Justice Mahajan observed:—"The act is not intended for one Party against another."

Sohan Singh Josh's petition was

allowed and the judge directed his release forthwith.

The grounds of detention in the case of another detenu, Hari Bhagat included advocacy by him of liquidation of capitalism, and attack against Government's rehabilitation policy. The judge observed that reports of attack on rehabilitation policy and capitalism appeared every day in the papers. He said:—"None of these grounds falls within the ambit of law. There is no specific allegation against the petitioner and his detention is illegal. He, therefore, directed his release."

STATION MASTER ACQUITTED

Bribery Charge Fails

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ekhnath M. Awati, Station Master, Kurla, who was arrested in October 1949 for allegedly receiving illegal gratification, was today acquitted of the charges preferred against him by Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

It was stated that the Station Master demanded a bribe from a Railway employee. The latter was alleged to have given the accused Rs. 80 as illegal gratification.

Mr. Awati denied the charge.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused for want of sufficient evidence.

Arrested For Alleged Assault

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Khalil Sheikh Ramzan was arrested by the Detection of Crime Branch Bombay C.I.D. for alleged assault and theft.

It was stated that in April last a Miss Lamport was travelling from Delhi to Shahrampur, when between Meerut and Shahrampur stations three persons entered the ladies compartment in which she was seated, assaulted her and having tied her with ropes, decamped with jewellery valued at Rs. 500.

Two of the alleged culprits were arrested by the Delhi Police some days following the incident. Khalil was arrested yesterday. He was ordered to be remanded to custody by Mr. R. S. Parikh at the Esplanade Court today.

Arrested On Kidnapping Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohanlal Thakurdas was arrested on Friday by the Vigilance Branch, Bombay C.I.D., for allegedly kidnapping two girls from a village in Jubulpore.

The girls have so far not been traced. Mr. R. S. Parikh Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court today ordered the accused to be remanded to custody pending further enquiries.

JAMMU CONFERENCE

SRINAGAR, Sept. 9 (PTI): The Working Committee of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference meeting here this afternoon will review the political developments in the State following the failure of Sir Owen Dixon's mediation efforts, it is learnt.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Vadi 13 2006
Muslim: Zikad 26 1369
Parsi: Farvardin 8 1320
Sunrise 6-25 a.m.
Sunset 6-25 a.m.
High tide 11-04, 23-02
Low tide 04-26, 17-17.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK (of Kotak & Co.) expired on 9/9/1950. Uthman ceremony will be held on 11/9/1950, on Monday at 4-40 p.m. (S.T.) at his residence, Sekhsaria House, Babulnath Road, near Chowpatty Band Stand, Bombay.

Engagements

CHIKITSA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS ASSN: Marathi drama, "Pani Grahani" at 4 p.m. followed by musical entertainment. Social gathering at 9-30 p.m. at the Association's premises Kandewadi.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA and Co. Meeting of Reception Committee at 6-30 p.m. at the Vanita Varam Hall, Sandhurst Road.

THE GANIGA YANE SAPHALIGA SANGHA: Annual General Meeting at 2 p.m. at Tambe's Dining Hall, Hamam Street Fort.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBOY INST OLD BOYS UNION: General Meeting of the Members of the Union at 10-30 a.m. at the B. J. P. C. Institution, Queens Road.

BAHAI INFORMATION BUREAU: Public lecture on "The Religion of This Age" by Prof. Ranchod-bhai Patel, at the Bahai Centre, Borli Bunder at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Bharathi Day celebration at 5-30 p.m. today, and at 9-30 p.m. tomorrow, at the Sangham premises.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LTD. STAFF UNION: General Body meeting at Poddar College, at 9-30 p.m. Sri S. L. Silam presiding.

Child Health Project in Kabul

The first member of the WHO-UNICEF Maternal and Child Health Team which is shortly to begin work in Kabul left Delhi this week for Afghanistan. He is Dr. S. Christiansen, of the Danish Institute of Venereal Disease Control in Copenhagen. Later Dr. Christiansen will be joined in Kabul by an obstetrician and a public health nurse both of them internationally-recruited members of the team.

The first task before the team, according to Dr. Christiansen will be to investigate the causes of the high infant and child mortality rate, and to devise ways of persuading mothers to come forward so that both themselves and their children may be examined and treated. The fact that the team's obstetrician and public health nurse are both women is expected to help a great deal in gaining the confidence of patients and their families.

At first the team will work with mother and child patients in the Kabul Hospitals. Later Dr. Christiansen hopes that it will be possible to get patients to come to a special Maternal and Child Health Clinic to be set up. Afghan doctors and nurses will be given practical training in the different modern methods of maternity and child care including laboratory aspects.

The Kabul Maternal and Child Health project is a joint undertaking of the World Health Organisation which is responsible for planning, technical guidance and the selection of personnel, the U. N. International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) technical guidance and the selection of personnel and provides necessary equipment and supplies, and the Afghan Government which houses the team members and provides laboratory and office space as well as local staff and facilities.

MESSAGE: Shri. Purshottamdas Tandon, the President-Elect of the 56th session of the Indian National Congress, in a telegram to Sri B. S. Hiray acknowledging his message of congratulations, says: "I am grateful to you and to the Maharashtra Congress Committee for your kind wishes and assurances of co-operation".

SARDAR'S 76TH BIRTHDAY
Gold 'Asoka Pillar' To Be Presented

From Our Correspondent
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be presented with a purse and an Ashoka Pillar weighing 76 tolas in Gold by the Citizens of Ahmedabad on his 76th birthday.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee's Executive will meet here on September 14 to arrange the programmes of the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel who will be reaching Ahmedabad on September 14 and 31 respectively.

Indian Philosophical Congress

BANGALORE, Sept. 9 (PTI): The Silver Jubilee session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held in Calcutta from December 20 to December 23 year under the auspices of Calcutta University. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Indian Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., will preside.

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 9. (PTI): Nearly six inches of rain was recorded in Sholapur during the past forty hours. This rain has been welcomed by farmers as most timely and they hope this will help the sowing of the Rabi crop. This will also help ease the fodder scarcity in the district.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 10;

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8-0 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6-0, Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1-0 p.m. 6-10, 9-15 Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45, 3-15, Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-30 p.m. 8-0 Oriya 7-15 a.m. 1-10 p.m. 7-15, 8-15 p.m. Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15, Telugu 7-0 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7-0. Urdu 9-0 a.m. 8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY

244m.— 7-45 I Parekh, G. geet, 8-15 S K Ahyankar, ramkali, 11-45 B Dave's roopas 'bheena vyara', 12-15 p.m. For women, G. 12-50 Kokila Mistry, G. geet, 1-10 D Paluskar, violin, 1-40 Band concert, 2-0 Vere Appleton and Field, 2-15 J. Sehster, cele 5-0 S K Ahyankar, multani, 5-30 Azimkhan, sitar, 5-45 Kokila Mistry, G. geet, 6-10 I Parekh, G. geet, 6-20 D Paluskar, violin, 6-50 V Harshie, patdree, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Air artist, clarinet and violin, 7-30 B Majrekar, gauri, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 P Swami, gotuvadyam, 8-45 Kokila Mistry, G. geet, 9-15 Renuka Hariharan, K music, 9-45 Surprise item, 9-55 Musical interlude, 10-0 S Vaz, violin, 10-30 Daulat Nanavaty, pianoforte.

VARIATIONS: 353m.— 7-30 a.m. Mangal prabhat, 7-40 Prog., 8-0 D Paluskar, violin, 8-45 D Powle, M songs, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 Azambai, cl. music, 1-0 p.m. R M Satam's party abhang, 1-50 D Powle, M songs, 2-10 V Harshie, 5-30 For children, M, 6-00 Air artist, M. pad, 6-20 Villagers' prog. in M, and 6-40 in K, 8-15 D Powle, M songs, 8-45 Letters' replies, H, 9-00 Sundarbai, bhajan, dadra, 9-30 Radio trailer, M, 9-45 Radio Orch., 10-0 R Ramnathkar, kh.v.d., 10-30 Azambai.

BARODA

250m.— 7-30 a.m. Bhajanamrata, 7-45 Prog., 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 K G Mazumdar, kh. tod, 9-0 C Shetty, violin, 9-15 A R Maroo, G. geet, 5-30 p.m. C Shetty, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 K G Mazumdar, samayn, rag, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 G. geet, 7-15 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 Air artists, selections from 'atithya', 7-45 K G Mazumdar, kh. s. karfi, 8-0 A R Maroo, G. geet, 8-0 Locals, 8-30 Listeners' choice, 9-30 K G Mazumdar, kh. Kamod.

AHMEDABAD

326.1m.— 7-30 a.m. M K D Faridi, veena, 7-40 Suhasini Redji, G. geet, 7-50 M K D Faridi, veena, 8-15 Smriti, 8-30 M K D Faridi, veena, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 6-45 S Redji, bhajans, 6-10 M K D Faridi, veena, 6-30 Tell us, 6-45 S Redji, bhajans, 7-0 M K D Faridi, veena 7-15 Raghved readings, by K K Shastri, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 J Mehta, 8-30 M K D Faridi, veena, 9-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22m.— 8-0 Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 9-45 Music by air, 10-0 Canvalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-00 Week's 10 Top tunes, 12-00 p.m. Meet the band 12-30 Voice of prophecy 1-00 Request prog. 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 Saloon serenade, 4-30 Concert, hall of air 5-00 Through listening glass, 5-30 Back to Bible.

Pt. Nehru To Address

STUDENTS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

BOMBAY, Sept. 9 (UPI): The First Students National Convention will be held from 14th onwards will be addressed by Pandit Nehru and Shri Jaiprakash Narain on the 15th Sept. at 3-30 p.m. at the Brabourne Stadium. Dr. Zakir Hussain is presiding. Delegates from Bombay and other states. Numbering nearly 500 are attending.

An All-India Students' Art Exhibition will be held in Bombay from 14th to 21st September, 1950, by the reception committee of the N. U. S. for the first time in India.

The Exhibition Committee is making all efforts to get the works of well-known artists to be displayed for comparative study. The exhibition is divided into four sections. (A) Fine-art (B) Commercial art (C) Architecture (D) Photography.

The committee on art and culture has decided to hold a cultural festival of drama evening, musical evening and dance evening. Co-operation of eminent artists has been solicited to make the programme a thorough success. Delegates from the different states have been asked to bring with them their dramatic troupes who may participate in the 'delegates' or eveptre Mcoj shrdl cmrw social."

Police Chief's "No" To Bidi Workers

BOMBAY, Sept. 9 (UPI): The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has refused permission for the holding of the annual conference of the bidi workers in the City of Bombay on Sunday, the 10th instant, at Kama-thipura.

Mr. G. G. Mehta, General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, in a statement to the press says: "On behalf of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, to which the Bidi Mazdoor Sabha is affiliated, I have to record a strong protest on behalf of the bidi workers for depriving them of their civil liberties and trade-union rights to meet and discuss their own trade union problems. The earlier these restrictions are removed, the better for ensuring a democratic atmosphere in our country, which is so very essential for a healthy growth of free trade unionism."

PRESS DELEGATION TO ISRAEL

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor, "Deccan Herald", Bangalore, and Mr. J. Appaswamy, Assistant Editor, "The Hindu", Madras left here today for Karachi "en route" to Israel as India's goodwill Press Delegation to that country. Mr. S. N. Ghosh, Editor of "The Pioneer", Lucknow, who was to have gone cancelled his departure. Mr. Appaswamy was nominated to the Delegation by the AINEC President, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan.

Bombay Press Advisory Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference has nominated Mr. Peroz Chand, Editor, "The Times of India", Bombay to the Bombay Press Advisory Committee in the place of Mr. K. Gopalaswamy.

Mr. Srinivasan has also nominated Mr. Ramgopal, Editor "Veer Arjun", Delhi, to the Central Press Advisory Committee.

Maniben Kara For Brussels

BOMBAY, Saturday:
Maniben Kara, Vice-President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, is leaving for Brussels today by plane to attend the meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Executive Board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), to be held next week.

FAMINE:—Mr. Karpoori Thakur, General Secretary of the Hind Kisan Panchayat (Bihar) said here that famine conditions are prevailing practically in all the thanas of Saharsa Sub-District.

IT WILL BE POLITE AFFAIR

Census-Taking Won't Embarrass Anyone

NEW DELHI, September 8. (PTI): Census-taking for the 1951 general elections will be a polite affair. It will not embarrass.

No man or woman will be asked to state his or her exact income. Also no woman will be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

A Government spokesman said here today that the census workers, have been instructed to behave courteously towards the public.

They are not to ask for information on any matters not necessary for the purpose of the census. For instance, they cannot ask "how much is your income". They may ask: "are you self-supporting or are you a dependent?"

The national register, containing the facts to be collected by 800,000 (eight lakh) enumerators from nearly 350,000,000 of people will be a confidential document.

The Census Act passed in 1948 makes it an offence for any census official to disclose any information to an unauthorised person. Contravention of this makes him liable to a fine which may extend to rupees one thousand and imprisonment up to six months.

The census act also provides that no entry in the census records shall be admissible as evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 9.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from first June 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours IST on 9-9-50.

Ahmedabad 92.78 T 27.3 plus 2.7, Allahabad 92.81 T 34.3 plus 4.2, Am-bala 94.69 T 31.4 plus 8.6, Bangalore 79.65 T 9.7 minus 4.1, Baroda 91.78 T 40.5 plus 10.2, Bhavnagar 92.76 T 0.1 18.5 plus 1.2, Beigum 77.65 T 7.8 minus 28.5, Bombay 84.77 T 0.1 53.1 minus 7.1, Calcutta 94.80 T 35.4 minus 5.3, Cherrapunji 78.64 T 1.28, Cochin 79.74 T 0.3 84.1 plus 16.3, Colombo 84.76 T 0.1 19.1 plus 0.3, Cuttack 93.89 T 0.1 32.6 minus 6.8, Darjiling 67.57 T 0.3 128.2 plus 38.6, Dehra Dun 86.73 T 1.6 73.8 plus 4.9, Delhi 96.77 T 27.4 plus 8.4, Hyderabad Dn 89.71 T 0.8 20.2 plus 2.2, Jacobabad 105.82 T 0.14 minus 0.7, Kanpur 94.79 T 22.7 minus 5.3, Karachi 89. — — — — —, Lahore 88.77 T 0.122 minus 1.3, Lucknow 91.76 T 0.8 24.6 minus 6.4, Madras 78.75 T 15.7 plus 4.2, Mahabeshwar 67.63 T 0.2 182.2 minus 52.6, Marmagao 81.71 T 19.9 90.5 plus 7.0, Mercara 67.62 T 0.3 105.0 plus 5.3, Mus-soorie 68.56 T 89.6 plus 21.1, Nagpur 92.74 T 24.1 minus 13.6, Ootacurund 58.51 T 22.8 plus 0.5, Pachmarhi 81.69 T 68.1 plus 4.2, Patna 89.78 T 0.1 31.4 minus 3.1, Peshawar 95.75 T 0.3 14.6, Poona 88.71 T 0.3 14.6 minus 14.6, Radkot 90. — — — — —, Rawalpindi 89.70 T 30.4 plus 9.2, Shillong 75.61 T 0.2 67.4 plus 19.9, Sholapur 88.71 T 0.2 13.4 minus 1.9, Simla 71.56 T 59.2 plus 16.9.

WIDE-SPREAD RAIN ON WEST COAST

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 9th September 1950.

A shallow depression has formed this morning in the central Bay of Bengal with its central region within a degree of latitude 15-1/2 degrees north, longitude 84-1/2 degrees east. It is likely to move west or north-west.

Rainfall has been widespread along the west coast, in Hyderabad and Rayalaseema. There have been local thunder showers in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Uttar Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh) and coastal Andhradesa.

Forecast valid until the evening of 10th:—

Rainfall will be widespread over the region extending from coastal Andhradesa to south Gujarat and the Konkan. There will also be fairly widespread rain in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar, South Kanara and local showers in Tanjnad, Mysore, north Gujarat, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, west Madhya Pradesh and along and near the foot of the Himalayas. Rainfall will be accompanied by thunder except along the west coast.

Heavy rainfall warning:—

Locally heavy rain is likely in the southern districts of coastal Andhradesa and in Rayalaseema and east Hyderabad during the next 48 hours.

Amateurs Held To A Goalless Draw

GRAND GOALKEEPING BY VISVANATH FOR GYMKHANA

BOMBAY, Saturday. INDIAN Gymkhana held Bombay Amateurs to a goalless draw in spite of extra time being played in the first round encounter in the Western India Football Championships for the Rahimtulla Cup which was played at the Cooperage this evening as the occasion was abandoned.

Indian Gymkhana have to thank their goalkeeper Vishvanath who gave a fearless display in spite of being subjected to a very rough time. Also, they must be indebted to the Amateur forwards who played like novices missing some glorious chances.

Sunder Ray and Seshan were the only other players in the Indian Gymkhana side who stood out to cover themselves with sparkling displays.

The Amateur forwards were completely off colour and blundered miserably, especially in goal area Sanjiva in goal had little to save that was difficult. Sunder and Puthran stretched themselves out fully to clear in deep defence.

Indian Gymkhana took the offensive and pressed for quite a considerable period, but failed to draw any material advantage thereof. Sporadic raids by Amateurs, however proved dangerous and the Amateurs should have opened their account midway through the first half when Krishna took the ball to goal line, centred, and Salvador shot, but right into the goalkeeper, who anticipated well.

Indian Gymkhana, too, had their chance of scoring but Krishna their centre forward failed to connect with an open chance. On the other hand Sheshappa was foiled when goalkeeper Vishvanath collected well.

Salvador was again to blame for not opening the Amateurs account being slow in connecting a pass from the left. However, the goalie attempt to dive and connected but the ball slipped away and Sheshappa got his feet to the ball only to shoot it outside. Two minutes later a pass from the right went out from the same players feet when the goalie was out of station. Half time saw the score board blank.

The Indian Gymkhana goal had two very narrow escapes. Both outers Salvador and Laxman sent goalmouth centres which had the goalie displaced but the inner forwards failed to connect.

Play was thereafter even and with the call of time no result was arrived at. Extra time was played. The first session saw Indian Gymkhana force two corners and maintain pressure, but without any score.

The second period of extra time nearly brought in the decider. Laxman was running through on his own but Sheshappa unnecessarily blocked his way by falling down. The ball had travelled into a scrimmage, but was cleared with difficulty. Then, the Gym-

khana moved and the right outer wended his way in only to shoot on his own. Sanjiva missed the ball, but it was cleared. Falling light prevailed and the ball was hardly sighted to bring the match to an inconclusive end.

The teams were:—
BOMBAY AMATEURS:— Sanjiva, Sunder, Puthran, Raghu, Nagappa Anthappa; Laxman, V. K. Mendon, Sheshappa, Krishna, Salvador.

INDIAN GYMKHANA:— Vishvanath; Kotian, Karunakar; Sunder, Raja, Seshan, Rathnay, Sunder Raj, Krishnan, Sundaram, Referee: K. G. Swaminathan.

AMARNATH LEAVES HOPE HOSPITAL

SALFORD, Lancashire, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters): Lala Amarnath, former Indian test captain and now playing in the Central Lancashire League, left Hope Hospital here today following an operation for an ulcer on the foot. Amarnath will sail from Tilsway on September 15 for India.

RAILWAY FINAL DRAWN

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 9. (PTI): The final of the inter-railway tournament between East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway (holders) ended in a goalless draw here this evening. A mammoth crowd watched the game which proved a thriller for a greater part of time. Fifteen minutes extra time failed to decide the issue.

The tournament committee decided to ask the teams to share the trophy for six months each. As most of the players had stayed too long. G. I. P. Railway by virtue of their winning the toss carried the trophy—Rain Cup for the initial six months. The Bengal Nagpur Railway, won the losing semi-finalists cup (K. Ramachandran Cup) by defeating the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway by six goals to nil. The E. I. R. received the Hindley Cup Trophy for runners up for the first six months.

The forwards of both the teams failed to score due to poor marksmanship. The E. I. R. dominated the exchanges in the first half while G. I. P. Railway did well in the second.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA TABLE TENNIS

Closing Date Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday. The last date for the entries for Cricket Club of India Open Table Tennis Tournament which was today, has been extended and the entries for all the events will now be accepted upto 12 noon of 12th September.

Ramadhan Takes 6 For 36

LONDON, Sept. 9 (PTI-Reuters): Leveson Gower's eleven were all out for 190 (J. Walsh 42, Ramadhan 6 for 36) in the first innings of their match with the West Indies touring team which began today.

At close of play the Tourists had scored 39 runs for no loss.

LULLA'S FACILE WIN OVER SOMAYA

Jog Fully Extended By Jacob In Mysore Association T. T.

BOMBAY, Saturday. M. L. LULLA—the Provincial Junior's Champion—after being in arrears of first two games, staged a grand recovery to beat D. P. Somaya—a seeded player in the Men's Singles of the Mysore Association Table Tennis Open Tournament. The final score was 19-21, 16-21, 21-16, 21-12, 26-24 in favour of the winner. A. I. Jacob accepted defeat only after fully extending S. B. Jog in the earlier match in Men's Singles.

The last eight stage was reached today in the Men's Singles with the following qualifying:—S. B. Jog, K. N. S. Narayan, M. L. Lulla, N. Krishnamurthy—Madras No. 3. Kumar Ghosh—Provincial Champion, U. S. Bengara, N. B. Mistry and D. P. Sampat—the Byculla Y.M.C.A. and the St. Xavier's Champion.

Semi-Final stages have been reached in Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles, Junior Singles and Ladies Singles.

In Ladies Singles out of the four matches played, only one was worth mentioning and that was between Miss Kamal Rege and Miss Jaya Walwalkar, in which the former claimed one game from the winner. Mrs. C. K. K. Pillay—Madras No. 1—was seen in action to-day against Miss Laxmi who was no opposition to the Madras Champion.

The following were the complete results of the matches played to-day.

LADIES SINGLES
Miss Silloo Motiwalla beat Mrs. A. Ghosh, 21-4, 21-14, 21-17; Miss Indu Desai beat Miss S. R. Amladi, 21-18, 21-9, 21-16; Miss C. K. K. Pillay beat Miss Laxmi, 21-7, 21-10, 21-9; Miss Jaya Walwalkar beat Miss Kamal Rege, 21-16, 20-22, 21-10, 21-9.

MEN'S SINGLES
D. S. Raje beat Dinanath, 21-18, 21-12, 21-19; D. D. Walwalkar beat A. G. Nandan, 21-11, 23-21, 21-9; V. Ranganath beat L. G. Walgnakar, 23-21, 21-8, 21-14; D. P. Somaya beat K. S. Khot, 21-10, 21-10, 21-8; S. B. Jog beat A. I. Jacob, 19-21, 21-10, 21-16, 21-21, 21-10; N. D. Mistry beat N. N. Ramaprasad, 21-7, 21-15, 21-14; P. S. Sandhavalva beat P. A. Vaidyanathan, 21-18, 18-21,

21-19, 10-21, 21-10; Kumar Ghosh beat J. M. Lopes, 21-17, 21-13, 21-11; D. P. Sampath beat A. Subba Rao, 23-21, 21-13, 21-14; P. Srinivasan beat Visvanath, 21-12, 21-13, 21-15; K. N. S. Narayan beat M. Srinivas, 21-10, 21-15, 21-12; V. Venkataraman beat L. H. Lull, 21-12, 21-13, 21-8; M. L. Lulla beat D. M. Kamath, 21-10, 24-22, 21-19; U. S. Bengara beat N. D. S. Rao, 21-10, 21-19, 19-21, 21-14; V. V. Prabhu beat V. Krishnan, 18-21, 21-12, 21-12, 21-9; N. Krishnamurthy beat N. Sathanur, 21-12, 21-16, 21-8; S. B. Jog beat P. Shrinivasan, 21-10, 21-17, 21-8; K. N. S. Narayan beat D. D. Walwalkar, 21-12, 21-19, 21-13; M. L. Lulla beat D. P. Somaya, 19-21, 16-21, 21-16, 21-12, 26-24; N. Krishnamurthy beat V. V. Prabhu, 21-19, 21-8, 21-7; Kumar Ghosh beat P. S. Sandhavalva, 21-17, 21-11, 21-19; U. S. Bengara beat V. Venkataraman, 21-16, 16-21, 21-17, 21-19; N. B. Mistry beat V. Ranganath, 22-20, 21-17, 15-21, 21-15; D. P. Sampath w.o. D. S. Raje.

MIXED DOUBLES
Miss Jaya Walwalkar and D. P. Somaya beat Miss Indu Desai and N. J. Nensay, 21-9, 25-27, 21-19, 23-21; Miss Silloo Motiwalla and S. N. Motiwalla beat Miss Laxmi and A. I. Jacob, 21-12, 21-17, 21-13.

MEN'S DOUBLES
N. B. Mistry and Algaokar beat P. N. Rama Rao and H. K. Sitharam, 21-15, 21-13, 21-17; Kumar Ghosh and K. N. S. Narayan beat N. J. Nensay and Mahadevan, 21-14, 21-12, 21-18; D. P. Somaya and O. R. Kelekar beat A. Subba Rao and S. S. Sastri, 25-23, 21-9, 21-14.

FREE FIGHT AT COLLEGE SOCCER

Siddarth Protest Overruled

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Replayed Inter-Collegiate Soccer semi-final between Grant Medical College and Siddarth College ended at the Cooperage in a solitary goal win for the Medicoes, but the overenthusiasm and barracking of the rival supporters reached feverish heights completely overshadowing the game, and midway through the first half of play a free fight ensued in the stands in which sticks and blows were freely used until the police intervened.

Packed together in a single block towards the Club House side the Medical and Siddarth supporters shouted themselves hoarse and soon someone tore someone's shirt from the opposite camp, which was sufficient cause to start a rumpus.

The Medicoes were armed with sticks and umbrellas. They chased the Siddarth supporters off the stand and struck some heavy blows. Two of the Siddarth College students received injuries and were treated by the first aid staff of the ground.

The Police and members of the Inter-College Sports Board intervened and dinned some sense into the students.

The match itself was quite even and another draw seemed imminent, but five minutes after the breather right outer Rane of the Grant Medical sent in a well placed shot from his flank, the ball turning into goal. The Siddarth goalkeeper hardly anticipated this and after the ball had entered the goal, passing the line, he bounced it out of play, but the referee had blown for a goal. As the goalie bounced the ball a Medical forward hit the ball in after the goal was already awarded.

Against this decision, Siddarth College lodged a protest, but after considering the referee's evidence the protest was overruled by the Committee that met immediately after the game. The final will be played on Monday at 5-30 p.m. between St. Xavier's and the Grant Medical College.

It is a great pity that students, particularly from our seat of learning the University of Bombay should resort to such ungentlemanly behaviour over a mere game. An inquiry must be held by the University and by the Heads of both Colleges and drastic action must be taken, so that such incidents may not be repeated in future.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage
4-15 p.m. Burmah Shell vs Rashid (Rahimtulla Cup)
5-30 p.m. India Culture League vs Indian Navy (Senior Harwood League)
St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.
3-30 p.m. Jai Bajrang vs Parel Greenfield (Georgian Cup)
4-30 p.m. Blue Wizards vs Khandoba Vilaj
5-30 p.m. Dockyard "A" vs. IAF (Junior Rovers Cup)
At the Oval
3-30 p.m. National "F" vs Bombay Port F & "B".
4-30 p.m. Shree Krishna "B" vs Jai Hind "C" (Puthli Cup).
5-30 p.m. Port School "A" vs Mother India "B" (Ashok Shield)

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana.
3-0 p.m. Western India Championships.

TABLE TENNIS

Mysore Association
4-00 p.m. Junior Singles—Semi-finals; followed by Mixed Doubles—Semi-finals; followed by Men's Singles Quarter-finals; followed by Ladies Singles, Semi-finals; followed by Men's Doubles—Semi-finals.
(Mysore Association Tournament)

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51



Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- post-age extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

P. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (P.F.)

Gimcrack At The Mercy Of Maharaj Pramukh

FAIRY WAY AND MAJESTIC WAY LIKELY TO SCORE

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

THE INCOMPARABLE money-spinner of the Maharaja of Morvi, Maharaj Pramukh, has the Gimcrack Stakes at his mercy. There is little opposition to the champion chestnut in that small field of eight starters or probably seven, with Imroz out. He is expected to set his own pace and sail home with infinite ease.

The Kasara Plate, a seven furlong affair, for class I and II animals, should see Talib's smashing filly Neola repeat her last performance, when she left a seasoned company of smart runners practically standing. Maharaj Pramukh, who has also accepted for this event is unlikely to run here but if, however, Neola is scratched, I would plump for the Morvi's chestnut.

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Fairy Way and Majestic Way are also likely to score tomorrow.

The following are the probable runners, jacks and my selections.

(First Race 2-30 p.m.)
SALPA PLATE III—7 F

To be ridden with allowances by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 20 or more winners. No Whips allowed.

Tinker Bell (Ghousekhan)	9-0
Cool & Collected (Jalsingh)	8-13
Mirella (Aurobinda)	8-13
Bele Syme (Sawant)	8-10
Aafin (M. Ali)	8-10
V. Day (Sk. Ahmed)	8-7
Cascade (—)	8-7
Ati's Pride (Fakir Md.)	8-6
Robini (—)	8-4
Chanchal (Deshmukh)	8-4
Parker Prince (Ganpatsingh)	8-3
Won Thousand (Devaney)	8-3
Sweet Love (Surve)	7-13
King's Pleasure (D. Mohd.)	7-11
Mumtaz Mahal II (—)	7-10
Romantic Kiss (—)	7-6
Miss Pierrot (Dinker)	7-6
Titina (Narsi)	7-2

Bracket: Mirella and Titina; Chanchal an Miss Pierrot.

WON THOUSAND MIRELLA Win Next best

(Second Race 3-0 p.m.)
CLUB PLATE I—6 F

Queen Bess (Purtusingh)	9-2
Golden Orb (Duffy)	9-0
Dil-Ki-Bat (—)	8-13
Kenneth (McQuade)	8-11
The Duke (—)	8-9
Saita (Shaikh)	8-9
Down South (Chavan)	8-8
Trunk Call (J. Bhole)	8-4
Embarkation (Mullsingh)	8-4
Lady Doctor (Khade)	8-1
Dominica (—)	8-1
Rashtrapati (Medhe)	7-13

GOLDEN ORB Win Next best

(Third Race 3-30 p.m.)
SALPA PLATE I—7 F

Fairy Way (Purtusingh)	9-1
Malabar Star (Kheemsingh)	8-11
Dagania (—)	8-9
Jouette (Duffy)	8-9
Chocolate Soldier (—)	8-9
Gold Street (Khade)	8-9
True Love (Kansingh)	8-8
Gwallor Express (Deshmukh)	8-7
Gold Spa (J. Bhole)	8-7
Dark Roy (—)	8-7
Aawaz (A. Ahmed)	8-6
Chandrakor (Tasi)	8-4
Modesty II (Kadam)	8-4
Cherry Blossom (Kasbekar)	8-2
Nagarpalika (Kader)	8-1
Honey Bunch (—)	8-0
Bishop's Lot (Damodar)	8-0

FAIRY WAY Win Next best
If ab. Gwallor Express.

(Fourth Race 4-0 p.m.)
GIMCRACK STAKES—8 F

To be ridden by Indian, Half and

Apprentice Jockeys.

Maharaj Pramukh (Kheemsingh)	9-7
National Flag (—)	9-3
The Duke (—)	9-3
Dil-Ki-Bat (—)	9-0
Black Magic (A. Ahmed)	9-0
Yakin (—)	8-11
My Aziza (—)	8-8
Imroz (Khade)	8-7

Bracket: Maharaj Pramukh and National Flag.

MAHARAJ PRAMUKH Win Next best
BLACK MAGIC

(Fifth Race 4-30 p.m.)
KAMSHET PLATE—12 F

Majestic Way (Purtusingh)	9-2
Pellon (Duffy)	9-0
Pay Master (Chavan)	8-13
Who's That (Khade)	8-11
Masquerade (—)	8-5
Ayaaz (Shaikh)	8-3
Happy Go Lucky (Kheemsingh)	7-13
Gang Bhup (Damodar)	7-12
Dragon Seed (—)	7-11
Spring Chicken (Jagdes)	7-11
Chocolate Baby (Medhe)	7-8

MAJESTIC WAY Win Next best
CHOCOLATE BABY

(Sixth Race 5-0 p.m.)
CLUB PLATE II—6 F

Georgette (—)	9-2
Star Sapphire (Purtusingh)	9-1
Agni Mani (Kheemsingh)	9-0
Pretty Town (Khade)	8-13
Little Star (—)	8-12
Irish Right (Chavan)	8-12
Tamasha (A. Ahmed)	8-11
Just Walt (H. Singh)	8-11
Tamanna (—)	8-10
Royal Guard (—)	8-9
Arrak (Jagdes)	8-7
Indra Mohini (Kasbekar)	8-7
Bold Bandit (—)	8-7
Morton Daisy (Medhe)	8-2
Jamna (—)	8-2
Peggy (Russ)	7-12

Bracket: Agni Mani and Tamanna.

AGNI MANI Win Next best
ARRAK
If ab. INDRA MOHINI

(Seventh Race 5-30 p.m.)
KASARA PLATE—7 F

Shan-E-Hind (Kasbekar)	9-10
Paper King (Khade)	8-13
Neola (Kheemsingh)	8-8
Swan Walk (Raut)	8-2
Khan Saheb (Deshmukh)	8-0
Maharaj Pramukh (—)	7-11
Maduri (Purtusingh)	7-9
My Pet (Devaney)	7-7
Quicksand (—)	7-5
Manzoor (I. Khan)	7-1
Plotilla (Fakir Md.)	7-0

Bracket: Shan-E-Hind and Khan Saheb; Paper King and Swan Walk; Maharaj Pramukh and Manzoor

NEOLA Win Next best
If ab. MAHARAJ PRAMUKH
SHAN-E-HIND

(Eighth Race 6-0 p.m.)
SALPA PLATE II—7 F

Bansiware (Kheemsingh)	9-2
Furat (R. Bhole)	9-0
Chetna (McQuade)	8-13
Ram Rattan (H. Mohd.)	8-12
Amorette (A. Ahmed)	8-11
Gay Radha (Khade)	8-10

Boussac's Scratch II Wins St. Leger

RAE JOHNSTONE RIDES FOURTH CLASSIC WINNER

BY VERNON MORGAN

DONCASTER, Sept. 9 (PTI-Reuter).

French cotton magnate Marcel Boussac won today's St. Leger here with colt Scratch II to record his third triumph in this year's British classics.

The French owner has previously won the Derby and Oaks.

Scratch, starting nine to two second favourite beat his compatriot the 7 to 4 favourite Vieux Manoir 50 yards from the post to win by one length.

Sanlinea, the only filly in the race was a length away third of the 15 runners. She was a 33 to one chance.

The winning jockey Rae Johnstone, born in Australia, accomplished the unique feat of having ridden four of the five classic winners. This was first time for 71 years that a French horse had triumphed in this classic the last and oldest of the five.

Boussac has now on £48,000 on the British turf this season and Scratch's win today takes him above the Aga Khan in stakes won.

Once again the less well-fancied French horse had triumphed over his compatriot for Scratch was not as well backed as Vieux Manoir who had beaten him pointlessly in France in the Grand Prix.

Bettings: Nine to two Scratch 22 to four (favourite) Vieux Manoir. 33 to one Sanlinea.
Won by 1 length, 5 lengths between second and third.

Steve (Purtusingh)	8-10
Carnival Queen (J. Bhole)	8-8
Star of Iran (Chavan)	8-7
Christie Darling (—)	8-6
Aflatoon (Pierce)	8-6
Neemphool (G. Khan)	8-4
Hikmet (Russ)	8-2
Fair Lion (Damodar)	8-1
Yakin (Antoo)	8-1
Madras (Shaikh)	7-13
Ruqaiyya (Kadam)	7-12

GAY RADHA Win Next best
STEVE

CHOICE TREBLE.
GOLDEN ORB.
FAIRY WAY and
MAJESTIC WAY.
FLUKES
RASHTRAPATI
PRETTY TOWN.

Latest Spurt

POONA, Sept. 9.
The following are the spurts recorded today in connection with tomorrow's races here:—

V-DAY (Shaikh) and COOL AND COLLECTED (Gangaram) went over 8 to 5 in 38 seconds.
QUEEN BESS (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 38 seconds.

HONEY BUNCH (Dhanvade) clocked 38 seconds for three furlongs.
MAJESTIC WAY (Purtu) travelled from 8 to 4 in 55 seconds. Was going easy throughout.

AYYAZ (Mulla) and MALABAR STAR (Kheem) covered four furlongs in 52 1/2 seconds.

THE DUKE (Khan) was ahead of BANSIWALE (Kheem) and YAKIN (Antoo) at the end of a spin from 7 to 4 Time: 38 seconds.

EMBARKATION (Mullsingh) covered three furlongs in 38 seconds.
KHAN SAHEB (Kasbekar) did three furlongs in 38 seconds.

STAR OF IRAN (Khalil) moved over three furlongs in 36 seconds.

FAIR LION (Damodar) was accompanied by RAM RATTAN (Hayyat) over three furlongs. The pair clocked 36 1/2 seconds.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER travelled easy over three furlongs. Time: 42 seconds.

Rainbow Beat St. Xavier's

DAS CUP FOOTBALL AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a keenly contested encounter, Rainbow Sports Club 'A' scoring all the goals in the second half eliminated St. Xavier's College 'A' from the second round of the Das Cup Football Tournament, beating them by five goals to two at the latter's home ground, at Parel, this evening.

Rainbow were superior in all departments of the game and their good combined moves gave the Xavierites many anxious moments.

Both the teams visited the goals in the first half but failed to score, and they crossed over on level terms.

After the interval Rainbow went into the lead when Michael trapped a pass from the left, to find the net. This was however neutralised by the College's consistent goalkeeper Neville D'Souza who lifted the ball over the head of two defenders to score.

Michael however again brought Rainbow in the lead when he scored with a pile driver.

Exciting exchanges followed with Rainbow again scoring through Bona who took advantage of the rival's custodian lapse. Far from being undaunted with 3-1 against them, St. Xavier's further reduced the margin through Ayres D'Souza who converted a pass from Neville D'Souza.

Towards the close of the game Bona and Alex Gonsalves scored a goal apiece to bring Rainbow's tally to five.

Earlier two matches were played in the same competition.

A fine combination by the inner trio and a hat-trick by Kenneth LeFebour, helped Indian Naval Dockyard 'A' to trounce Youths Union by seven goals to two.

Kenneth LeFebour (3), Ivor Abraham (2), D. Choudry and M D Costa were responsible for the Dockyard's tally. While Rolley and C. Smith reduced the margin for Youths Union.

The match between Winco Sports Club and India Culture League 'B' ended in a draw, either side scoring twice.

Inside-right M. Meddon scored both the goals for Winco S. C. while Babu Kanchan and Gudino were the goal getters for India Culture League.

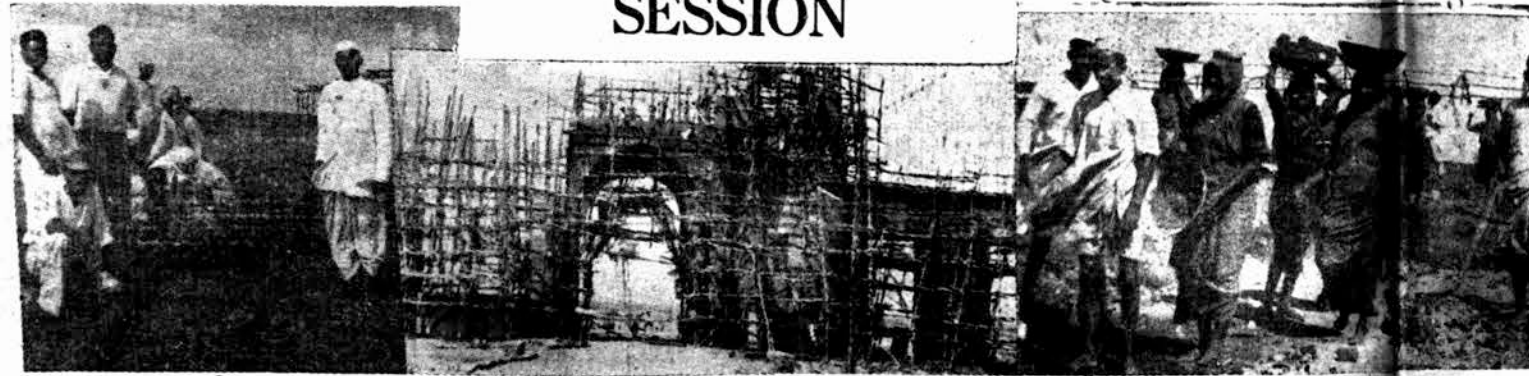
PLAYERS SUSPENDED BY CLUB

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9. (PTI): Mohammedan Sporting Club of Calcutta has suspended Abid Hasan, their inside-right for three years and Massoom, leftback, and Mohiuddin, centre-half for one year each for playing in Dacca and Chittagong in East Pakistan without the permission of their club. This decision was taken by the executive committee of the club at its meeting on Wednesday.

A spokesman of the club told the press today that the players had "sullied the honour" of the club by taking away most of the club players to the two places in East Bengal by "dodging some of them that they had obtained verbal permission from the club's secretary for their sojourn."

Asked whether the suspension of the players will be taken notice of by the Indian Football Association, he added, "I believe the I.F.A. will fall in line with us, though the suspension period may be reduced or increase at the discretion of the I.F.A."

IMPOSING GATEWAY OF NASIK CONGRESS SESSION



Left: Laying the pipeline for water supply to the Nasik Session of the Indian National Congress, to commence on September 20. Centre: The 'Shivaji Gate'—the main entrance to the Congress grounds Gandhinagar, has been named after the famous Maharashtra Fort, where Shivaji was born. Right: Labourers, men and women, fighting against time to get Gandhinagar ready for the Congress Session.

CHITTAGONG EXPRESS FALLS INTO RIVER

Heavy Casualties: Sabotage Suspected

THREE KILLED AND SIX INJURED IN GULBARGA TRAIN COLLISION

FIFTY persons were killed and fifty others injured when the 106-down Chittagong Express derailed last night between Bhalrab Bazar and Daulatkundi, about forty miles from Dacca, according to information received here today.

Railway officials believe that the accident, which occurred over a bridge, is a clear case of sabotage. Thirty-nine of the injured were rushed by special ambulance trains to the Brahmavar hospital and eleven others to Dacca, while railway rescue squads and the police were still dragging out bodies from the submerged wreckage.

The train had left Dacca station about half past nine last night, with a Syntet-bound attached bogie to it just behind the engine. Shortly after midnight, the engine fell with a bang in the river along with two coaches. The third coach was still hanging on a side of the embankment.

A correspondent of the Associated Press of Pakistan, who rushed to the scene, said that a mixed upper-lower class bogie, a combined brake van and a crowded third class compartment—were lying completely wrecked in about nine feet of water, while the engine which appeared to be very badly damaged, was topped over on the farther side of the embankment. Another third class compartment, partially damaged, was lying on its side just before the bridge.

According to officials on the spot, "very few" persons escaped from the wrecked compartments. The driver of the engine was killed, but the fireman, the only other crew, miraculously escaped with minor injuries after being thrown out of the cab into the water. An assistant medical officer, who reached the spot at about one-thirty a.m. rescued thirty-two injured persons and rendered first aid. Shortly afterwards ambulance and relief trains steamed in from Dacca, to be followed by one from Chittagong.

nothing could be done to extricate those trapped under submerged compartments, until two steam cranes reached the spot at 9 a.m. Meanwhile, senior police officials who reached the spot, it is learnt, discovered four fishplates and two bolts lying scattered on either side of the bridge. The officials said they were removed from the rails 30 feet from the bridge, causing the engine and three bogies of the Chittagong express to cascade.

An eye witness who jumped to safety from the ill-fated train and got off with minor injuries, told the A.P.P. that it had approached the bridge at a fair speed, when suddenly, there was a sharp jolt followed a moment later by another which threw passengers against each other.

Then followed a nightmare of screams, explosions, confusion and men and women fought to escape from the foremost compartments which

crashed down twenty feet into the water.

The inky blackness of the night, the groans of the injured and the fear of the unexpected combine to make the following hour something which made the narrator blanch when describing it.

TRAIN COLLISION AT GULBARGA

3 Killed; 16 Injured

BOMBAY, Sept. 9. Three railway employees, including the guard of a goods train and a pointsman were killed, and sixteen others were injured as a result of a collision between a down Poona-Raichur passenger train, and a down goods train at Gulbarga on the Sholapur-Raichur section of the G.I.P. Railway last night. The other injured persons were mostly railway employees.

A press note issued by the publicity Officer of the G.I.P. Railway Bombay today in connection with the accident says:—

About 23-30 hours on the night of Friday the 8th, 17 down Poona-Raichur passenger train collided with the rear of a down goods train, which was standing on the first loop line at Gulbarga station on the Sholapur-Raichur section.

Relieving pointsman Akbar Husain of Shahabad was killed, while guard S. T. Dewate, of the goods train and badge boy Narhar Laxman of Shahabad traveling on the goods train were seriously injured and died subsequently. Besides, 14 railway servants. 1 R.

(Continued on Page 19)

"Red" Preparations For Armed Action

BOMBAY, Sept. 9. (PTI) Further evidence of Communist preparations for armed action to subvert society was provided recently when guns and ammunition were recovered in Ahmednagar district following close interrogation of a Communist "absconder" on his arrest says a press note issued today.

The material recovered included two 12-bore guns, 21 twelve-bore cartridges, 20 live rifle rounds, four charges, two live rifle cartridges, one dummy rifle cartridge, 35 live revolver cartridges and one

Black Flags In Madras

'Diwakar On Dravidian Illusions

MADRAS, Sept. 9. Members of the Dravidian Federation staged a black flag demonstration this evening when Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, arrived at the Dakshina Hindi Prachar Sabha, Thyagarajar, to deliver the convocation address.

About 500 volunteers of the Federation, including some women, waved black flags, raising slogans of the Kazhagam.

According to a spokesman of the Kazhagam the demonstration was staged as a protest against the adoption of Hindi as the national language of India.

Mr. Diwakar, while delivering the convocation address, referred to the demonstration and said: "We must not be unkind to the demonstrators but take pity on them and try to win them over."

Mr. Diwakar referred to a certain school of thought in the South which proclaimed itself to be anti-Aryan, anti-Sanskrit, and anti-Hindi, and said: "To raise the question of differences between the Aryans and the Dravidians and to talk in terms of the Aryan and Dravidian races in the South, is to create a problem which does not exist in its own right, and to imagine things which have no basis in reality. The whole of the Aryan civilisation when it came into contact with the Dravidian civilisation centuries ago, made compromises in order to survive and progress. Our culture today is Dravidian-Aryan and

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters). Sir Owen Dixon, United Nations Mediator in the Kashmir Dispute, arrived here today by air from London. He said he would make an "immediate" report to the Security Council on his mission to India and Pakistan. "And wind up mission."

He said he expected to return after that to Australia to resume his duties as Justice of the High Court.

The rifle, belt and bayonet stolen from a police constable of Shamsherpur in Akola taluka, some time ago, was also recovered from Communist "absconder," the press note added.

'Take Up Nature's Challenge'

NEHRU'S CALL TO NATION TO STAND BY ASSAM

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9. THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, broadcast tonight on his recent visit to the earthquake and flood-devastated state of Assam, appealed for generous public contributions to the Governor's Relief Fund and strict enforcement of food procurement schemes in every State Government.

Those who desired to profit by this emergency and hoard foodgrains or tried to sell them at high prices in the black market, said Pandit Nehru, must be considered enemies of society and dealt with as such. While emphasising that Assam badly needed every kind of help from other parts of India, he called upon the people of Assam to rely upon themselves and to help each other and their province in this time of crisis.

DAMAGE AND LOSS It was difficult to estimate the damage that had been done in Assam, said Pandit Nehru. The loss of human life was probably not more than a thousand people. Most of them died by being crushed by landslides or were swept away by the rivers in sudden flood. Some "may have died, or may be dying now, for lack of food." There were large areas still which were very difficult of access and were waterlogged. There was no doubt that the tribal people had suffered, and were suffering, greatly. The damage to public buildings and public works had been very heavy.

AIR FORCE AT IT Every day Indian Air Force Dakotas took rice and other foodstuffs and dropped them for the starving people in the areas which were cut off. We have now sent some smaller planes also for reconnaissance work as well as to land some of our officers in these marooned areas, if that is possible, he added.

The Indian army was now organising small parties of "stout hearted men and strong swimmers who will brave the raging torrents and enter that difficult region which has been cut off from us since the earthquake."

Pandit Nehru said: "I am going to speak to you tonight about Assam, where recently a great earthquake brought death and disaster to many and, to some extent changed even the outward features of the land. I have visited this border province of ours on several occasions in the past when I was more care-free and had some leisure to float about on the board bosom of that noble river, the Brahmaputra. Again I went there, summoned by the earthquake, on a less pleasant errand. "Disaster has descended upon many parts of our country. Assam has suffered most, but other provinces have had great floods and great loss. The only way to meet this is with a stern determination not to allow either nature's vagaries or men's follies to come in the way of the work we have to do."

TAKING UP CHALLENGE "On such occasions one inevitably thinks of the precarious hold that life has. A slight tremor of the earth's surface, a faint ripple, causes mountains to tumble, rivers change their courses, and houses to collapse and

men to die. Whether it is long or short life has the same inevitable end, but while it lasts we can make it worth-while or futile, noble or petty and mean. It is up to us by submission to evil, or surrender, or by looking on to what happens, or by prayer, that men achieve. The challenge has come to us in many ways in this country. It is up to us to answer that challenge in every department of life and public affairs with faith and confidence in ourselves and in our country."

U.S. FORCES IN WEST EUROPE WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters). President Truman today approved "substantial increases" in the strength of United States forces in Western Europe.

RAJKOT, Sept. 9. (PTI). The Saurashtra branch of the All India Newspaper Conference meeting here today set up a three-member committee to frame its constitution within one month. Seven out of nine members attended the meeting.

AFTER WINNING KOREA WAR

Time To Start New Talks Between East And West

CHICAGO, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters). When the United Nations win the Korean war, the time would come to start "a new and great effort" to negotiate between East and West, the United Nations Secretary-General, M. Trygve Lie, said here today.

Speaking at a meeting sponsored by the United Nations Association M. Lie said: "The conflict in Korea has confronted the world with its most serious crisis since 1945. Only five years after the end of the last war and the establishment of the United Nations, the prospect of preventing a third world war has placed before the members of the United Nations the necessity of making a great new effort for world peace."

They pulled their main defence line back to within seven miles of the sandbagged city—northwest cornerstone of the United Nations "defence box".

On the eastern front South Korea and American troops fought to wipe out the ten-mile wedge driven into their line northwest of the important road and rail junction of Yongchon during the night. British troops on the western front, eight miles southwest of Taegu continued to mop up small Communist parties behind their lines.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

Gen. McArthur headquarters in Tokyo announced that the British troops had lost two men missing and twelve wounded in their first five days in the line.

After one of the quietest days since the Communists began their big offensive nine days ago, the fronts became livelier towards nightfall.

At dusk the American First Cavalry Division was moving against concerted Communist drive on Taegu from the north, along the road south from Taebong.

This morning the Division had counter-attacked and recaptured a ridge eight miles north of the city, from which they had been dislodged earlier.

The Communists made probing attacks round divisions perimeter all day.

A spokesman at General MacArthur's Headquarters said this afternoon that the Cavalry Division had established a "firm and solid" line in the area of Daegwan, about 15 miles north-west of Taegu.

Another threat to Taegu was developing from the north-east, where 800 Communists were reported to be astride the main road leading to the city from Yongchon.

BATTLE FOR YONGCHON Three South Korean regiments were sent out to clear the road—main supply route from Pusan to Taegu. Moving in line abreast from positions west of Yongchon, they advanced one and a half miles on a four mile front.

Yongchon itself was in "no man's land", with neither side occupying it. But South Korean troops made small-scale attacks seven miles to the north and four miles to the south east.

American tanks were rushed to the area this afternoon to challenge Communist tanks said to have entered the town this morning, but they could not find them.

American advisers with the South Korean Second Corps said they expected the gap to be closed tomorrow. Further east, in the coastal sector near the port of Pohang the Communists threw in light attacks, but could not advance against heavy allied air strikes and an unyielding ground defence.

NORTHERNERS HELD Reports from this front said one thousand North Koreans attacked south of Angang-Ni, a few miles inland south-west of Pohang but were

SEATING ACCOMMODATION FOR LEADERS & VISITORS

Left: Work on dias of the main Pandal of the Congress. Centre: Sitting accommodation for visitors. Right: Post Office in Gandhinagar.

Order has been served on Moulvi Yusuf Shah, former Education Minister of "Azad Kashmir" to report his movements to the Deputy Commissioner, Paltandari, according to information received here.

Aga Shahkhat, erstwhile General Secretary of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, it is learnt, has been interned in Quetta with his family, and his movements have been restricted.

Curfew has been clamped on the area and nobody is allowed to enter or leave Paltandari except military personnel.

According to a secret report sent by the Deputy Commissioner in Paltandari, Kamal Khan, who is heading the revolt, has mysteriously disappeared.

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U.S. TROOPS PULL BACK DEFENCE LINE

New Red Onslaught On Taegu: First British Casualties

TOKYO, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters): WEARY American troops, battling against a new North Korean onslaught, today completed their second planned withdrawal in a week.

They pulled their main defence line back to within seven miles of the sandbagged city—northwest cornerstone of the United Nations "defence box".

On the eastern front South Korea and American troops fought to wipe out the ten-mile wedge driven into their line northwest of the important road and rail junction of Yongchon during the night.

British troops on the western front, eight miles southwest of Taegu continued to mop up small Communist parties behind their lines.

BRITISH TROOPS At the northern end of the Nakdong river, British troops between the American Second and Cavalry Divisions, were under sporadic mortar, artillery and sniper fire, but their sector was generally quiet.

At midnight last night the invaders attacked the division's positions two miles west of Haman, but were beaten back.

WING-COMMANDER KILLED Wing-Commander L.T. "L.C." spence 30-year-old leader of the Australian "Mustang" squadron flying over Korea was killed today when his plane crashed during an attack near the port of Pohang, on the east coast of Korea.

AMERICAN COATS HELP FRICK TAEGU, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters): Two hundred Communists in American waterproof coats and helmets walked unchallenged up to entrenched G.I.s in a surprise attack on a ridge, six and a half miles north of Taegu today.

The astonished Americans fell back half a mile to the next ridge—but they killed the North Koreans as they went.

A few hours later, when the Americans had regrouped and were about to counter-attack, the Communists withdrew.

RED CHINA MISSION TO BRITAIN LONDON, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters): An official delegation from Communist China has been invited to Britain by the British-Chinese Friendship Association and will arrive here at the end of this month, it was announced today.

The delegation, the first from China since the People's Republic was founded last year will attend events arranged to mark the Republic's first anniversary.

Wrestler Hazare Killed NEW DELHI, Sept. 9. (PTI): Rivalry between the supporters of two parties of wrestlers led to the murder of one of the wrestlers, soon after he had won a bout in the village of Akbarpur, eleven miles from here.

The clash started with an altercation, followed by free exchange of blows as a result, of which Hazare, one of the wrestlers, was killed.

The police have registered a case of murder.—P.T.I.

CHURCHILL'S NEW LINE LONDON, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters): Opposition leader Winston Churchill tonight issued a statement declaring that the Conservative Party will support the Government motion on defence when Parliament reassembles on Tuesday next.

SEATING ACCOMMODATION FOR LEADERS & VISITORS

Left: Work on dias of the main Pandal of the Congress. Centre: Sitting accommodation for visitors. Right: Post Office in Gandhinagar.

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Phone Link For Gandhinagar

Rajen Babu Not Attending Congress Session

NASIK, Sept. 9. (UPI): Shri Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic would not be attending the ensuing Nasik Session of the Congress commencing at Gandhinagar on September 20. It was learnt here today.

Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting Government of India will be arriving in Nasik on September 18 to attend the Congress Session according to information available at the Reception Committee Office.

Gandhinagar Linked Up By Phone

NASIK, Sept. 9. (PTI): The main deliberation pandal in Gandhinagar where the open session of the Congress will be held, is now ready and the work of its decoration with "Khaddar" will start from tomorrow.

A square structure built of corrugated iron sheets, posts and bamboos, the pandal is 28 feet high in the middle and 18 feet at the sides. It is 360 feet long and 64 feet broad. There is a stage at one end having an area of about 3,000 square feet.

All sections of Gandhinagar were linked up yesterday evening by telephone. The telephone exchange itself is linked up again to exchanges at Deolali, Nasik Road and Nasik City, which form into one telephone district, so as to connect Gandhinagar with the neighbourhood.

Andhra Members On A. I. C. C. VIJAYAWADA Sept. 9. (PTI): The Andhra delegates to the Nasik session of the Congress met here today and elected the following to the A.I.C.C.—

Prof. N. G. Ramani, President of the A.P.C.C., Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. K. Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. K. K. Reddy and Mr. P. L. J. Raju. Of the 41 delegates 38 members attended today's meeting.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, meeting here today, constituted a five-member Advisory Committee, including Mr. T. Prakasam and Prof. Ramani, to look after the affairs of the A.P.C.C., now superseded by a resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

Congressman Elected AHMEDABAD Sept. 9. (PTI): Mr. H. P. Shukla (Congress) ex-Judge of Sourashtra High Court, was declared elected today to Bombay Legislative Assembly in the by-election from the Ahmedabad General Constituency. He secured 6,107 votes while his rival Mr. Mohanlal Kothari (Independent) who withdrew his candidature earlier, but not within the time limit fixed by law, secured 586 votes. He lost his deposit.

CHURCHILL'S NEW LINE LONDON, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters): Opposition leader Winston Churchill tonight issued a statement declaring that the Conservative Party will support the Government motion on defence when Parliament reassembles on Tuesday next.

SEATING ACCOMMODATION FOR LEADERS & VISITORS

Left: Work on dias of the main Pandal of the Congress. Centre: Sitting accommodation for visitors. Right: Post Office in Gandhinagar.

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Socialist Blames Reds For Violence

'PELTING STONES AT POLICE PROVOKES THEM TO OPEN FIRE'

BOMBAY Saturday.
MR. M. R. Dandavate, Secretary, Socialist Party, Bombay has issued the following statement:

"The outbreak of violence near Kamgar Maidan on Friday evening has once more confirmed the consistent belief of the Socialist Party that unity with the Communist Party is not only impossible but undesirable since the Communist technique of the struggle of the workers is based on infantile adventurism which leads to the disruption of the disciplined and organised might of the working people."

"THE COMMUNIST WORKERS ARE INDULGING IN THE MOST CRIMINAL ACTS OF PELTING STONES AT THE POLICE FROM SAFE PLACES SUCH AS BUILDINGS AND BYLANES AND PROVOKE THE POLICE TO FIRE AT THE INNOCENT WORKERS WHO ASSEMBLE FOR PEACEFUL MASS DEMONSTRATIONS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY."

"The Socialist Party warns the Communists not to interfere with the demonstrations organised by the Socialist Party or the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, and criminally play with the lives of the innocent workers. If the Communist Party persists in its present activities it may do so only at its own peril."

"By pursuing the policy of infantile adventurism Communist Party has disintegrated its organisation. If the same methods are adopted by working class, the working class movement too will run the risk of disruption. The Socialist Party exhorts the workers in general and the Socialist volunteers in particular to strain their every nerve to resist in an organised manner any attempt at pelting of stones, burning of white caps and tampering with buses and trams."

"Let the adult and matured workers of Bombay meet in a determined manner the challenge, thrown by the Communist hooligans and prove that sanity still prevails in the working class movement."

22,000 STRIKERS RESUME WORK

BOMBAY, Saturday.
After yesterday's disturbances in the industrial areas of Parel and Lal Baug, which continued till midnight, calmness prevailed and no incident of serious nature was reported from the troubled spots today.

Excitement, however, continued in the morning and some cases of stone-throwing and making bonfire of Gandhinaps were reported. A case of assault on a Mill jobber belonging to the Mill Mazdoor Sabha was also recorded by the police. The police searched a number of houses and 82 persons were rounded up.

At midnight last night, a crowd assembled near the Jal Hind Talkies in Kalachowki area, and began marching towards the house of a prominent Congress worker of that area. The Police Sub-Inspector, who was nearby, asked the crowd to disperse, whereupon the crowd retreated to the streets nearby and began throwing stones on the police and trams and buses. Soon the crowd swelled in number and started stopping trams and buses. The police had to open fire to disperse the crowd as a result of which one person was killed and two were injured. The Police Sub-Inspector and two police constables were also hit by stones.

The injured persons were removed to K. E. M. Hospital where the two who had received bullet wounds were admitted for treatment while the police sub-inspector and the constables were treated and allowed to go.

Marked improvement was reported from the textile strike front today. According to a press note issued by the Government of Bombay tonight, about 22,000 workers reported for duty today—17,000 in the first shift and 5,000 in the second shift.

During the two shifts, eleven mills worked fully, eight partially and another five had meagre complements.

The press note also added that a sepooy on the staff of a mill was stoned at Supari Baug Road today.

The mill area presented a busy appearance this morning when towards 9 a.m. thousands of striking workers went inside their respective mills to receive wages for the first 14 days of August, when they were not on strike. The strikers soon after receiving payment walked back without doing any work.

One of the injured persons of yesterday, Tukaram Laxman, who received bullet wound on his chest, died in the K. E. M. Hospital today.

The statement that three woollen mills in Bombay closed down "today" appearing in a section of the press this evening is absolutely incorrect, the Director of Publicity, Bombay Government, stated tonight.

He added that these mills in question had remained closed from August 14 onwards.

Dange's Statement

Mr. S. A. Dange in the course of a statement says:

"The unity shown by the textile workers of Bombay in fighting for their demands has naturally infuriated the Government and the employers."

It is regretted to find that instead of learning the lessons of unity, the leader of the Socialist Party, Comrade Ashoka Mehta, in his statement on the firing of 8th September uses the firing to carry on his vendetta against the Communists and accuse them of violence. This statement is so vicious that it almost prompts one to ask if Comrade Mehta, now recoiling before the mighty forces of the strike is not trying to play safe by asking for the suppression of the Communists?

My request to Com. Mehta, is that he should see that the main task for all of us is not "to expose each other". The main task is to preserve and strengthen workers' unity. The second task is that the Mazdoor Sabha and the Girni Kamgar Union must unite, even if temporarily, on the given issue, and not speak with different voices but to give an agreed and united lead. Thirdly, if the demands are to be won, they must organise to prevent blacklegging by the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, the danger of which increases as the strike drags on. Fourthly, they must make organised effort for the relief of the women and children of the strikers' families, by securing the help of our own and the international working class. What I could see in Maharashtra is that if the Sabha and the Union, with the help of all the political parties in Maharashtra were to try, the strikers' families could be "billeted" as guests with middle and well to do peasants for a period. This can defeat the employers' and Government's plan to force the workers into submission by starvation and denial of rations. In this the local traders also can help. Fifthly, to mobilise the progressive M.L.A.s in the ensuing Assembly Session to censure the Government."

Only President In Army Toasts

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (PTI): Army regiments holding dinners and similar other functions will hereafter propose their toasts only to the President, instead of to the King and to India as at present, it is learnt. Along with the toast 'Jana Gana Mana' will be played. Since August 15, 1947, the practice has been to toast the King first and then India.

KARACHI, Sept. 9 (UPI): The Indo-Pakistan press consultative committee will meet in Calcutta on Sept. 25 and 26, it was officially learnt here today.

WORLD PEACE EFFORTS

Inter-Parliamentary Union's Task

DUBLIN, Sept. 9, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. G. V. Mavlinkar, speaker of the Indian Parliament, addressing the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference here yesterday, pointed out that since the report to the Secretary-General of the Conference was prepared some months ago there had been considerable deterioration in the prospects of the success of United Nations as an international peace organisation and of avoidance of war conflagration.

Mr. Mavlinkar said: "U. N. is trying to resolve difficulties and to lead to an understanding of the methods of persuasion, discussion and argument. So far as it represents the executive power of various countries, its decisions are likely to be more effective in immediate present than the discussions of a body like the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which is trying to tackle the same problems on a more sure basis. Naturally the process is long, and perhaps weary but it is sure of success in the long run if we have patience and patience and perseverance."

"We are trying to prevent war by various devices, but I fear we have fallen into a fallacy of making a distinction between ends and means. While our means have to be pure as our ends."

"We are trying to prevent violence by means of violence. But while all short-term remedies have their value we must go much deeper and tackle the disease organically."

HARTAL IN INDORE

In Memory Of 'Student Martyrs'

GWALIOR, Sept. 9, (UPI): Nearly fifteen thousand persons stayed away from their normal work today, in response to the Joint students' Action committee's call for a general strike to celebrate the monthly "sradh" of student "martyrs", who were killed in the police firing on a students demonstration before the Motimahal Secretariat on August 9 last. They included students of all educational institutions, textile workers, bank and insurance employees, workers of the water works and electric supply and shopkeepers.

The tongawallas also joined the general strike and no vehicle was plying in the city except the buses of the Madhya Bharat roadways. The secretariat employees numbering several thousands were persuaded by the student pickets to abstain from their work, and the Motimahal Secretariat wore a desolated appearance.

Mounted and armed police pickets were guarding all approaches to the secretariat building and even the ministers had to reach their destination through a gate of the Jal Vilas Palace which is used in normal times exclusively by the inmates of the palace.

Several processions were taken out in the city demanding dismissal of the ministry and an independent judicial inquiry into the police firing of August 9 last.

In Sarafal, a violent mob objected to the march past of the Congress Sevadal volunteers and apprehending trouble Mr. Gautam Sharma, GOC of the sevadal, ordered the volunteers to disperse. Police and armed pickets are standing by.

GWALIOR FIRING JUSTIFIED

No Need Of Judicial Inquiry, Holds India Government Official

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Sept. 9. MR. U. K. Ghoshal of the Home Ministry of Government of India, who recently conducted a preliminary 'in camera' enquiry into the Gwalior police firing on students on August 9 has held in his report submitted to the States Ministry that the Government of Madhya Bharat was entirely justified in ordering firing according to private reports received here from New Delhi.

Raja Kulkarni Wants Nehru To Meet Strikers

BOMBAY, Sept. 9. Mr. Raja Kulkarni, General Secretary of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, said in a statement tonight that 59 out of the 62 Textile Mills in the city were completely closed today.

Referring to the statement of the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay that "19 mills were working either completely or partially" he asked the Director to publish the figures of daily production in the mills which according to him are working.

Mr. Kulkarni added that in response to the call of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha the strikers took their wages for August after 9 a.m. today.

Mr. Kulkarni has written a letter to the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, asking him whether it would be possible for him to meet the strikers at Shivaji Park at 4 p.m. on September 15, so that they could place their point of view before him.

In another letter to Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Kulkarni has requested him for special permission to hold the meeting at Shivaji Park.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS

ATHENS, Sept. 9 (PTI-Reuter): The Greek Coalition Cabinet led by M. Gropheos Venzelos resigned tonight after being defeated in Parliament by 124 votes to 106.

Mr. Ghoshal has further held, it is reported, that there is no need of holding any judicial enquiry into the matter.

Meanwhile the Socialist Enquiry Committee set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Purushottam Tricundas has adjourned after recording the evidence of a number of witnesses and is expected to resume its work after a week.

Students all over Madhya Bharat are today observing 'hartal' in memory of the incidents of August 9 last. Students are also emphasising on holding of a judicial enquiry.

At Imphal Hide-out

IMPHAL, Sept. 9, (UPI): Some quantity of gun powder and important Communist party documents were seized when the police raided a hide out to arrest Irawat Singh, prominent Communist absconder. Four persons were arrested but Irawat Singh could not be found.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON		OCTOBER
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.		
Previous closing		40.77
Today's Opening		40.63
Previous Closing		40.77
Difference		-14
Today's Closing		40.96
Difference		+19

SERVICES ENTER FINAL OF I. F. A.

Mohun Bagan Beaten By Odd Goal In Three

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9. (PTI): Services XI entered the finals of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament by defeating Mohun Bagan by two goals to one in the first semi-final today.

The soldiers entered the final for the first time at the cost of the premier football team of the country. The winners outplayed Mohun Bagan in all departments of the game and caused their third downfall of the season. The losers yielded earlier in the league fixtures to East-Bengal and Aryans.

This was Mohun Bagan's first reverse in the IFA shield semi-finals in the last four years.

A record crowd had turned out to witness the game and absolute peace prevailed both inside the ground and in the ramparts outside.

Services eleven played a confident and first-time class of soccer, and their defence seldom failed. Chandan Singh, centre-half, was the best defender of the team with his beautiful headwork and accurate distribution of the ball. Another player to strike an irresistible form was Jones, left-half, who for a greater part of the game, shattered all the concerted moves of Mohun Bagan forwards.

Tika Ram, centre forward, Simon, inside left, and Pura Bahadur, left outer undertook the venture heroically, and the last-named player drew the continuous applause of the crowd with classic dribbling and accurate placements in the rival territory.

Mohun Bagan were strikingly poor both in their defence and attack, and but for A. C. centre half, their citadel would have collapsed long before it did. The forwards too were uncomfortable throughout the first half and failed to take correct positions. Sattar inside left, was the only forward in the losing team to do anything useful and created crafty openings.

The soldiers scored their first goal in the tenth minute, Tika Ram finding the net with a grand corner drive from a pass by Dil Bahadur, outside right, who got possession from a melee in front of the Mohun Bagan goal.

Mohun Bagan, who resumed with one-goal deficit, took off the worry from their supporters by equalising in the fourth minute. Ranbir, Services leftback, fouled Guha Thakurta, Mohun Bagan inside right, and from the resultant free kick taken by S. Manna, left back, Sattar headed and from the feeble progress of the ball, Majumdar, centre-forward helped in the ball. With this equaliser, Mohun Bagan relaxed a bit and, taking advantage of this tactical error, the Military scored in the match winner in the 17th minute, Pura Bahadur finding the net with a brilliant right footer off Tika Ram's through pass. This success spurred the military to greater activity and Mohun Bagan players on the other hand relaxed for breath and looked fagged out.

TEAM: SERVICES ELEVEN: Kehm Bahadur, John and Ranbir, Lalbahadur (Jr.) Chandan Singh and Jones Dil Bahadur, Lal Bahadur (sr.), Tika Ram, Simon and Pura Bahadur.

MOHUN BAGAN: S. Banerji D. Pal and S. Manna; R. Sen, T. A. and Aboy Ghosh; S. Guha, R. Guha Thakurta, Amal Majumdar Sattar and A. Das Gupta.

Mysore State Billiards

BANGALORE, Sept. 8. (PTI): A Band of Bowing Institute, prevailed over Leslie Wilson of 'Deccan Herald' Sports Club by 725 points to 675 in the semi-final round of the Mysore State open billiards tournament here this evening. Band will meet R. Stevens in the final on Sunday.

Today's game was an open affair and each player went all about to score. At the end of the first two hour session, Band led by 45 points, which caught up with his rival but within ten minutes to go Band led again and finally prevailed with a margin of fifty points.

DONGRE AND SHIRKE LOWER THE COLOURS OF NATIONAL WINNERS

Misses Bhat And Phansalkar Go Down Fighting

INDIA'S National doubles champions in badminton the international players, "Dattu" Mugwe and Bala Ullal, one-time terrors of the court seem to be very much on the decline. This evening, having their quarter-final match in the Western India Championships, in hand, they suddenly crumpled before their opponents Dongre and Shirke.

A combination, that had swept everything before them by way of opposition for many years, now have very little to fall back upon. With Bala playing most erratically, and Mugwe's reflexes slowing down a great deal, this strong combination seems to be drawing to a sad end. It would be a pity if these two stalwarts of Indian badminton do not make attempts to stage a comeback.

If Bala Ullal were persuaded only to concentrate more on providing his partner, at the net, more opportunities of using his brilliant overheads, this pair would even now provide the country with one of the best combinations for years to come.

Mugwe's game depends entirely on an attacking partner or else one who excels in drops. Bala has lost his former power in smashing, and he refuses to try the drops. It was noticed that during the first game when Bala controlled himself from wanton smashes, he gave a better account of himself, and the pair recovered from an impossible position to win eight straight points to claim the game. In the second, however, Bala became a little erratic, and paid the penalty by losing the game after leading 12-10. The game went to Dongre and Shirke at 17-16. The final game however was won easily by Dongre and Shirke, who provided the biggest upset of the evening.

Seeded number two, Miss Sindhu Phansalkar and Miss Shashi Bhat were eliminated by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Athaide, the latter defeating them in two straight games.

Devinder Mohan and Mrs. Madge Pinto entered the semi-final round of the mixed doubles by defeating Kalyanpurkar and Miss Phansalkar in two straight games.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarterfinals)
George Lewis and Devinder Mohan beat C. B. Kalappa and S. S. Parulekar, 9-15, 15-6, 15-0; R. A. Dongre and G. P. Shirke beat D. G. Mugwe and Bala Ullal, 12-15, 17-16, 15-9; T. J. Eong and A. Piruz beat P. M. Jhaveri and Mahesh Desai, 15-1, 15-5; M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil beat A. G. Kalyanpurkar and R. D. Desai, 15-8, 15-10.

Women's Doubles (Quarterfinals)
Mrs. Sunder Patwardhan and Miss Suman Deodhar beat Mrs. P. P. Nariman and Miss Om Kacker, 15-5, 15-4; Miss Tehmi Vakil and Mrs. Nirmala Dixit beat Miss Silloo Vakil and Miss Homai Dubash, 15-12, 15-8; Mrs. Nobina Lewis and Mrs. Phyllis Athaide beat Miss Sindhu Phansalkar and Miss Shashi Bhat, 15-10, 18-16; Miss L. Pandit and Mrs. K. Talekar beat Miss S. Motiwala and Miss R. Dasgupta, 15-9, 2-15, 15-9.

Mixed Doubles (Quarterfinals)
Henry Pereira and Miss Betty Farias beat G. P. Shirke and Mrs. Nirmala Dixit, 15-8, 15-7; T. J. Eong and Miss Suman Deodhar beat George Lewis and Mrs. N. Lewis, 15-8, 15-1; M. S. Patil and Miss Sumitra Nigudkar beat A. Piruz and Miss Babette Saldanha, 15-6, 15-9; Devinder Mohan and Mrs. Madge Pinto beat A. G. Kalyanpurkar and Miss S. Phansalkar, 15-0, 15-10.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Morning Session

8-00 a.m. Bhankar Ganji vs. Ramchandra Bhonsle; 8-20 Popatlal vs. Devoo Jaya; 8-40 Hari Sadoo vs. Vasodeu Atmaram; 9-10 Sajjan Ramchandra vs. L. G. Salve.

Evening Session

3-30 p.m. D. N. Samarth vs. C. J. Narwekar; 3-50 N. V. Narwekar vs. J. S. Mehta; 4-10 S. D. Desai vs. L. H. Patel.

All Semi-finals

4-30 p.m. Mrs. S. Patwardhan vs. Miss B. Farias; 4-50 Miss S. S. Phansalkar vs. Miss S. Deodhar; 5-10 Devinder Mohan vs. A. Piruz; 5-30 H. Ferreira vs. T. J. Eong; 5-50 Miss L. Pandit and Mrs. K. Talekar vs. Mrs. N. Lewis and Mrs. Athaide; 6-10 Miss

BOMBAY, Saturday.

S. Deodhar and Mrs. S. Patwardhan vs. Miss S. Vakeel and Miss H. Dubash; 6-30 G. Lewis and Devinder Mohan vs. M. K. Bopardikar and M. S. Patil; 6-50 T. J. Eong and S. Piruz vs. R. A. Dongre and G. P. Shirke

COMPREHENSIVE CRICKET COACHING

Mr. DeMello's Recommendations

BOMBAY, Sept. 9. (PTI). The Coaching Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India will meet in Bombay on September 16 to draw up a comprehensive scheme for coaching of young promising cricketers.

The coaches engaged by the Board for the purpose—Mr. Hallows, an all-rounder, and Mr. Eddie Paynter, an outstanding left hand batsmen both of Lancashire, England—are expected in India by the end of October.

The scheme proposed to the committee by the President of the Board, Mr. A. S. De Mello, falls under two heads: for coaching likely coaches and for coaching youth.

The President has recommended to each association to send to Bombay an honorary coach who could devote his time for coaching young cricketers. These coaches will be given a month's course during October in cricket coaching, inclusive of lectures, by Messrs. Hallows and Paynter.

The president has also proposed a four months' coaching scheme for youth in one of the four centres, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, and invited each state to send one 'budging' cricketer a month.

Alternatively, the President has suggested that the coaches should visit each one of these centres for a month.

SADDLER REGAINS TITLE

Pep Dislocates Shoulder In Seventh Round

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters): Sandy Saddler, 24-year old coloured American feather-weight regained the world championship from the holder Willie Pep at the Yankee Stadium here last night.

Pep, who is 28, was unable to come out for the eighth round because of a dislocated shoulder. He appeared ahead on points at the time as Saddler had concentrated on trying to get across a knockout blow.

Saddler first won the title in 1948 defeating Pep in four rounds but his hold on the crown was brief as Pep won it the following February on points.

Both men scaled 8 stone 12 3/4 lbs for their third meeting last night. The new champion has now won 116 of his 124 fights, 79 of them knock-outs.

Puthli Cup Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the first round of the Puthli Cup Football Tournament this evening at Oval.

Kanara Young Boys 'B' 1 (Anand National S. C. 'C' 0.
Mogaveera S. C. 'B' 2 (S. S. Salan and Monappa), Satya Vijaya 'B' 0.

National S. C. 'E' 3, (M.V. Kunder 2 and H. Bangera) Jai Bharat 'B' 0.

KESHAV DUTT TO CAPTAIN I.H.F. TEAM

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 9. (PTI): Mr. Eshwari Kumar, President of the Punjab Hockey Association told P.T.I. today that the secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation had informed him that the President of the Federation had nominated Mr. Keshav Dutt of Bengal as captain of the Indian Hockey Team which will tour Kenya in December next.

Mr. Kumar expressed surprise and resentment at the appointment.

GULBARGA TRAIN COLLISION

(Continued from Page 16)

M. S. poen and 1 woman III Class passenger were very slightly injured and were attended to immediately on the spot by the local doctors.

There was no interruption to through communication. All trains are running as usual, except the passenger train involved in this accident, which suffered a little detention.

According to a press note issued by the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Sholapur, about the trains' collision at Gulbarga station last night, the engine of the 17-down passenger train completely derailed and the two parcel vans behind it partially derailed. The brake van of the 173 down was completely smashed, and one covered empty wagon and one open wagon loaded in front of the brake van capsized.

Inspector Of Railways To Hold Inquiry

BOMBAY, Sept. 9: Mr. P. N. Mobaye, Government Inspector of Railways, will hold an enquiry at Gulbarga, commencing on the morning of September 11, into the collision that occurred between Poona-Rajkot passenger and the goods train at Gulbarga on the night of September 8.

Any member of the public having knowledge of the accident and desiring to give evidence may do so at Gulbarga on the above mentioned date or subsequently at his office in

Goods Train Derailed Near Rajkot

RAJKOT, Sept. 9. (PTI): A goods train coming towards Rajkot from Kotharia derailed near Rajkot at 8 p.m. yesterday. The accident occurred when the hook of one of the wagons broke and the train got divided into two parts. Eighteen

wagons were derailed and some of them telescoped. No loss of life or injury has been reported.

Okha Express and other trains leaving Rajkot in that direction could not be run last night as a result of the accident. Arrangements are being made to tranship passengers at the Kotharia Station.

Through traffic on the line which goods wagons were derailed yesterday was restored at noon today by laying a side line. Both up and down Sahyadri Mails passed over the new line.

It is estimated that damage of about Rs. 75,000 has been caused by the derailment.

Watches at Pre-War Prices



Nos. 2 & 3—Same Price. Size 7 1/2. Highclass, Swiss made, lever machine, gtd. 15 years. Postage -1/4-. Free for Two.

6 Jewels chrom. 28/- Roidgold 32/-
7 " " 30/- " " 35/-
15 " " 37/- " " 42/-
No. 1—5 Jewels
chrom. 14/- Superior 16/-
do. Centre Second 18/- Roidgold 22/-
do. 7 Jewels chrom. 24/- " 26/-
" 15 " 28/- Best " 32/-
FARAGON WATCH CO. (B.C.)
Post Box No. 11418, Calcutta, &

COMMON SCRIPT FOR MARATHI AND GUJARTI

Script Reform Committee's Recommendations

HORIZONTAL stroke at the top of the letters is a peculiar feature of the Marathi script; but if quotations, headings and words which are intended to convey emphasis are imprinted without such horizontal strokes, the Marathi readers would get acquainted with a new and alternate script.

On the other hand, if in the case of Gujarati, quotations, headings and words meant to convey emphasis are imprinted with this kind of horizontal stroke at the top of the letters, Gujarati readers in their turn would be acquainted with a new and alternate script.

This is the view expressed by the Script Reform Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay in June last year. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government and it has since been published.

It is, however, likely, the Committee says, that Gujaratis would prefer, for the purposes of alternate script, writing letters with serifs at their tops, instead of continual strokes and similarly Maharashtrians would prefer such serifs, instead of eliminating the top lines entirely. Thus, this style, in which letters would take serifs at their tops, would be a common alternate script for Marathi and Gujarati languages.

DEGREE COMPOSING

Unlike English, Marathi and Gujarati type setting requires degree-composing, i.e., signs like 'matra', 'velanti' etc. have to be placed either above or below the letter. This involves much difficulty and inconvenience in type setting. The Committee thinks that this difficulty could be minimised, to a great extent, if these signs are written in the line of the letter, each next to its governing letter, instead of below or above the letter. The difficulty of degree-composing is almost solved in Maharashtra, as many of the printing works have now introduced what is called 'Akhand' (Mono) type. But the Committee is of the opinion that, if the above suggestion is adopted Marathi composing will be still more easy.

The Committee has also suggested that the "barakhadi" or the denominations of the vowel should be brought in line with those of consonants.

Since the public opinion in Gujarat is not yet ripe for accepting these two recommendations, these changes cannot be introduced in that region immediately. However, these recommendations may be placed before the public, so that those who want to adopt them may do so and help in shaping the public opinion in that direction. On the other hand the public opinion on those points being quite ripe in Maharashtra, the Committee unhesitatingly recommends its immediate adoption in that region.

In addition to these, the Committee has made a number of recommendations to facilitate easy combination of consonants and vowels and to remove clumsy and confusing characters.

Copies of the Committee's report which has been published in Marathi and Gujarathi, are kept for sale at the Government Book Depot Charni Road Garden, Bombay and are priced at Rs. 1-11-0. Suggestions in respect of the recommendations made by the Committee may be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Education Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

New One-Anna Embossed Envelopes

A new one-anna envelope embossed with the "Asokan Capital" and intended for "local delivery" will be introduced from October 2, 1950. In the first instance, these envelopes will be available in 25 centres, but will be extended later to other parts of the country. A stationery charge of two annas per packet of 16 envelopes or one pice for two envelopes will be levied on the new one-anna

embossed envelope. Thus a packet of 16 embossed one-anna envelopes will cost Rs. 1-2-0 and two envelopes will be sold for Re. 0-2-3.

The new envelopes are made of azure laid paper. Blank unstamped envelopes will, however, continue to be sold in post offices until its stock is exhausted.

THE LATE SHRI D. N. KOWSHIK

The Government of Bombay has placed on record its deep sorrow at the tragic death of Shri Dinkar Narasing Kowshik in the air crash near Cairo on the night of August 30, 1950, when he was on his way to Sweden on a fellowship awarded to him by the United Nations. The Government has also conveyed to his family its condolence on the bereavement.

Shri Kowshik joined the service of the Government of Bombay as Director of Industries on March 22, 1949. Previous to this appointment, he was serving under the Government of India in the India Supply Mission in the United States of America, after some years' service at Calcutta. He had also had experience in important business undertakings before entering Government service.

During his tenure of office as Director of Industries, Shri Kowshik zealously devoted himself to his duties. His charm of manner, absolute integrity and a high sense of duty made him an outstanding officer and everyone was looking forward to even more useful activities on his return from Sweden.

Non-Indian Citizens As Judges

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (PTI): An order issued by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad enables the appointment of the present judges of High Courts, even if they are non-Indian citizens, to be judges of the Supreme Court or Chief Justices of High Courts.

There are at present six non-Indians who are judges of High Courts, including two Chief Justices.

For Commission In Territorial Army

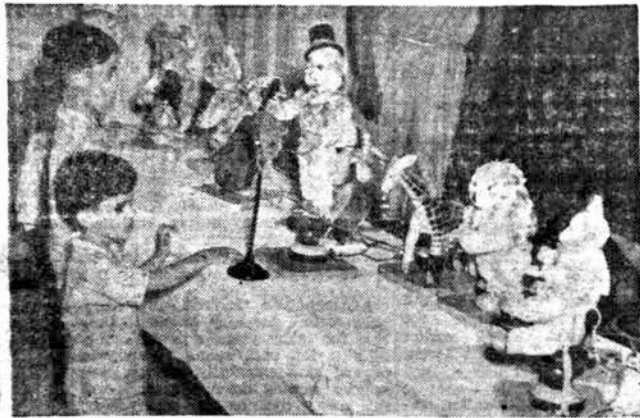
NAGPUR, Sept. 9 (UPI): A second opportunity is, it is learnt, being given to those candidates who failed to obtain acceptable marks at a Services Selection Board for a commission in the territorial army, provided they fulfil all the requirements of age and medical fitness, etc., at the time of second application. This second opportunity will, however, be given only after a lapse of six months from the date of original interview. The eligible candidates availing of this opportunity will have to do so at their own expense, and no travelling or daily allowance will be admissible to them for appearing before the services selection board a second time.

Training Course For Commercial Pilot

The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi, has invited applications, not later than September 20, 1950, from persons interested in the scheme of training for Commercial Pilot's Licence. Full particulars of the training course are contained in a prospectus, which is available for perusal in the Public Works Department Secretariat Building (2nd Floor), Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay No. 1. Copies of the form of application and agreement to be executed are also available in that Department on request.

BANGALORE, Sept. 9: The No. 1 Senior Squadron of the I. A. P. Ground Training School was on parade this morning after finishing their training under all-through training scheme. Group Captain Engineer, Senior Air Staff Officer, Training Command, took the salute.

JAPAN'S RETURN-GIFT



The toy animal orchestra—a gift from Japanese children to Indian children in appreciation of the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's present of the baby elephant 'Miss Indira' to Japanese children, was on view at Prime Minister's House, New Delhi. The orchestra band of animal toys is electrically operated with recorded music and consists of a conductor (Mr. Fujio) and nine others including an elephant. The band will be sent round the country by the Ministry of Education for showing to children. Photo shows the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's grand-children enjoying a performance by the toy animal orchestra when it was kept on view at Prime Minister's House.

ALLOWING ALL PARTIES TO USE A.I.R. FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN

No Decision On Question Reached Yet, Says Diwakar

MADRAS, September 9 (PTI): Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, told pressmen today that the Government had not taken any decision so far on the question of allowing the use of All-India radio to different political parties on the eve of general elections.

Mr. Diwakar was replying to pressmen who told him of a statement on the floor of the Madras Assembly by the opposition leader that AIR should allow equal facilities to all political parties to reach the electorate through radio.

The State Minister who arrived here today by air from Bombay said that it was too early to take a decision on the matter and added: "If a favourable decision is taken, the AIR will be thrown open to all political parties. However, Mr. Diwakar said, AIR was not a propaganda weapon or a propaganda channel.

Asked whether there was any idea to commercialise the All-India Radio to augment its resources Mr. Diwakar replied "No". In that event we will be swamped by commercial interests". He stated that the AIR chiefly followed the tradition of the British broadcasting Corporation.

Hindi Must Be Popularised

MADRAS, September 9 (PTI): Mr. R. R. Diwakar appealed to the people of India to implement the articles in the constitution for the spread of Hindi as the lingua franca of the country both in letter and in spirit.

"Hindi, written in Devanagiri script, is sought to be made not merely a state language or an official language but the constitution envisages that it should be developed as a common language for the whole of India without interfering with the role that the regional languages will have to continue to play", he said.

Fixation Of Wages In Public Motor Transport

A five-member committee, under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. P. Gandhi, will advise the Government on the question of fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of the employment in public motor transport in Bombay State. The other four members of the Committee include two representatives each of employers and employees.

The Committee has been advised by the Government to complete its inquiries and submit a detailed report in the matter as early as possible.

Sydenham College Diploma-Holders' Association

The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, is the premier Commerce College in India, holding Diploma Examinations in Secretarial Practice and Accountancy. Classes are held in the evening to facilitate Office-attending clerks who take advantage of this to equip themselves with knowledge and the necessary qualifications to fit them for more important work.

Successful candidates in the Examinations conducted by the Sydenham College are awarded Certificates by the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay, and are recognised by the Government of Bombay. Central Government have also recognised Sydenham College Accountancy Diplomas in that the Diploma-Holders are permitted to practise as "Income-Tax Consultants".

An Association of the Sydenham College Diploma-Holders was formed recently. At its inaugural meeting, Office-bearers were elected for the first year, which include Shri R. G. Saraiya, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, who has been nominated its first president. Prof. P. S. Rege of the Sydenham College, who took keen interest in the activities of the Association, is the Vice-President. The Chairman is Mr. K. P. Sachindranath, while U.R. Ballal and R.I. Merchant are Joint Secretaries with K.P. Bhat as Treasurer.

Khordad Sal At Bandra

There was a very large crowd of parents, children and students at the function organized by "Sunday Circle" and "Student's Circle". There were Fancy Dress and Sports Competition, Prof. Daruwalla's physical feats, Mandolin Trio by Messrs. De Mello and cinema show by Mr. Boxter.

Prof. Daruwalla, all-India heavy weight record lifter, performed heavy weight lifting, bending rods on eye, neck and chest simultaneously and breaking stones on stomach. The last was very much appreciated as sparks by the beating rose up to the ceiling.

Mr. Yuseof Pirbhoy, ex-Mayor of Bombay, presided and his mother Mrs. Shernbai to distribute the prizes and gifts.

Mr. Hormusji Durgor, the president of the Club thanked Prof. Daruwalla.

Mass Surrender Of Karens

FRESH RED ATTACK IN KYONGSE

RANGOON, September 8 (PTI-Reuter): Five hundred Karen tribesmen who deserted their village and fled to the forests have surrendered in mass, it was reported today from Pegu in Southern Burma. Their three leaders were with them.

The Pegu Peace Council granted them permission to return to their village and assured them of Government protection as "loyal Karens". Five hundred White Flag Communists launched an attack in a place 17 miles south of Kyongse, in Upper Burma, earlier, according to reports from Mandalay. Combined Government forces fought them for three hours, inflicted heavy casualties and dispersed them.

Damage In Tata Oil Mill's Fire

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 9 (PTI): Yesterday's fire in the Tata Oil Mills here destroyed all the valuable instruments in its research laboratory. "It is difficult to replace some of the instruments," an official of the Company said today.

Many important records including a very rare collection of technical books and magazines spread over a number of years were also completely destroyed, it was stated.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9. The Calcutta Stock Exchange today ruled steady for the more speculative stocks while coal and jute share advanced further on good buying and Government Securities kept steady and unchanged.

The following are today's final transactions up to 1/30 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 96/12 a o lot, Three per cent loan 1966 96/14, Three per cent loan 1951/54 100/15d, Three per cent loan 1964 99/12, Four per cent loan 1969/70 109/4 d.

BANKS: Imperial Bank fully paid 1955.
COTTON: New Victoria Ord. 2/3.
COALS: Bengal 561 cd, Bhalgona 5/8, Burrakur 14/15, Equitable 48/10, Ektra Jheriah 42/12, Panch Valley 27/4, Samla Colliery 7/14, Raneeguns 5/15, Western Bengal 5/14.

JUTES: Anglo-India 322/-, Bally 288/-, Budge Budge 242/-, Champdany 208/-, Ganges 387/-, Howrah 37/-, Kamarhaty 335/-, Kinnison 243/-.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron and Steel 34/2, Jessop and Co. 17/5, Marshalls 8/13, Textile Machinery 7/-.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin annas 15, Alkali and Chemical 15/-, New Asiatic Insurance 5/6, Calcutta Tramways 19/2, Martin Burn 16/15, National Insulated Cable 11/-, Rohas Industry 5/8, India Steamship 7/12.

TEAS: Brooke Bond 11/15, Ellenbarrie 15/8, Hattikhira 14/14, Jullibari 8/8.

London Exchanges

LONDON, Sept. 9. T. T. London on New York, 2.7987 to 3.8012.

T. T. New York on London previous closing, 2.797/8 to 2.801/8.

EXCHANGES: India 1/5.94 to 16/06, New York on India official 21.00 free 21.03 offered. DISCOUNTS: Bank Bills three months 11/16 per cent six months 7/8, per cent.

CASTORSEED: Bombay £64-1/2 quoted. GROUNDNUTS: Indian £64-3/4 nominal. Linseed Calcutta £69-1/2 quoted C and F terms per ton, Rest closed.

Stock Exchanges

LONDON, Sept. 9. London Stock Exchange closed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. New York Stock Exchange closed.

London Bullion

LONDON, Sept. 9. Silver spot and forward, Closed. Gold bars fine per ounce Closed.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. New York cotton opening October 40.63.

WORLD BANK'S 'TEST' TO LOAN-SEEKERS

Money-Lending Policy Defended

PARIS, Sept. 9 (PTI-Reuter): THE International Bank for Reconstruction and Development today defended its policy of making loan seekers say exactly the purposes for which they wanted the money.

The Bank's annual report, presented at the meeting of its Governors here today said it would not benefit member countries if more but less effective, loans were made.

The Bank lends money only for specific projects, asks would-be borrowers to detail investment priorities, and encourages them to draft long-term development programmes.

If it lent money for "programmes consisting only of general aspiration", the report said, it might be used for unsound projects or to import non-essential consumer goods.

"Experience of projects presented to the Bank has shown that this danger is by no means hypothetical", the report added.

In deciding the projects to be financed, their profitmaking prospects would rarely be a proper test of their relative contribution to a country's development. Basic investments in public utilities, transport, housing, reclamation and irrigation would often be required before other investments in huge profitable activities would be undertaken.

The Bank hoped under-developed countries would gradually apply the same standards to investment projects financed from their own resources, the report said.

It was willing to lend for expenditure in local currency if that was the best way of using a country's ability to borrow abroad. A loan for local expenditure to tide a country over a period of expansion without inflation would generally be justifiable, the report said.

But it was the general policy of the Bank not to finance the whole cost of any undertakings, because it believed that the best interests of its borrowers were served if they had a tangible financial stake in their projects.

NO DISTINCTION

"The Bank lends at the lowest rate that it considers consistent with reasonable prudence to safeguard those who supply its funds and those who guarantee their repayment", the report claimed.

The Bank had tried to reduce its charges progressively. Its policy was to make no distinctions among its member countries in determining the charges on loans. Its interest rate was calculated to leave a small margin for reserve, additional to its annual commission charge of one per cent for its special reserve.

The report said when a borrowing country's total dollar debt was already near the prudent limit, the Bank advised it to try to avoid borrowing more dollars. It had had some success in persuading various countries to increase its available lending resources in non-dollar currencies.

TECHNICAL AID

Most of its loans were to governments or governmental agencies, and loans to private enterprises were infrequent, the report said.

It was too early to draw definite conclusions about the Bank's missions to give "technical assistance" to various countries, it said. The need was very real about its fulfilment, "as far from simple" since at least some of the Mission's recommendations are likely to be unpalatable to certain groups.

In conclusion, the report claimed the Bank had set high standards for its lending operations.

This did not mean that its loans were without risks. The essence of its task was to take risks that private investors were unwilling to take.

Nor did it mean its loans were dictated by commercial considerations. It meant that the Bank would lend only on the basis of an informed judgment as to the productivity of the proposed investment.

The Bank hopes and expects that, as more information about the economic position of its members is gathered, as well conceived development programme takes shape and as the technique of planning additional projects become more generally understood, the pace of the Bank's financing will accelerate and it will be able to grant a considerably large annual volume of loans.

Khan Of Mamdot 'Not Guilty'

FINDINGS OF ENQUIRY

KARACHI, Sept. 9 (PTI): A Press Note from the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of Pakistan issued last night stated that after considering the findings of the Lahore High Court in the enquiry against Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot, ex-Premier of West Punjab, the Governor-General "finds that the eventual findings on all the charges are in effect findings of not guilty". Therefore the press note added "his power of disqualification under Section 3 of the Public and Representative Offices (Disqualification) Act, 1949, under which the enquiry was conducted, is not attracted".

After the suspension of the constitution in the province on January 25, 1949 the Governor of the Punjab moved the Lahore High Court on June 27, 1949 to hold an enquiry into 11 charges of "misconduct" against the Khan under the public and Representative Offices (Disqualification) Act of 1949.

MADRAS, Sept. 9, (UPI): The Madras Legislative Assembly today adopted a bill providing for the improvement and expansion of the City of Madras and the constitution of an improvement trust.

China's Ambassador Arrives

MOST HAPPY TO REACH GREAT SOIL OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9 (PTI): General Yuan Chung-Hsing, Communist China's first Ambassador to India arrived in Calcutta this afternoon by s.s. "Tairea" on his way to Delhi.

General Yuan Chung-Hsing was received at the Kidderpore docks by the Secretary and an A.D.C. to the West Bengal Governor.

The General told pressmen on board the ship: "I am most happy in reaching this great soil of India after a long journey from Peking to Calcutta. I wish first of all to use this opportunity to convey to the peace-loving people of India the heartiest greetings I have brought from China. I am looking forward with enthusiasm to taking up my post in New Delhi in the near future."

General Yuan regretted that at the present moment he had nothing to say beyond thanking all those "who took the trouble of seeing him on his arrival."

Replying to a question, the Ambassador-Designate said that he had not yet decided about the date of his departure for Delhi.

The General on disembarkation was accorded a warm reception by a large number of Chinese nationals of Calcutta, who garlanded him and sang the Chinese national anthem.

The Ambassador responded to the greetings by saying that there should be "cordial co-operation" between the people of China and the Chinese abroad. He also thanked them for their reception.

He was accompanied by his military attache, Mr. Tchou Kaiyine, Mr. So Wan-pitt, first secretary (who acted as his interpreter), two counsellors and a party of other members. The Chinese Charge D'Affairs at

Brahmaputra Still Rising

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 9 (PTI). THE river Brahmaputra has recorded a further rise in about six inches during the past 48 hours. The current striking violently against the bank has sliced away a few feet stretch of land near the present court buildings.

A number of large trees have been laid on the current to divert its onrush. The engineers, now working here, are devising further ways and means to save the town from erosion.

The particular plot of land on the bank near the present court buildings from where the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru watched the erosion of the river on Tuesday last has since been devoured by the current of the river.

Beas Floods Damage 'Crops and Houses

KAPURTHALA, Sept. 9, (PTI): Considerable damage to houses and crops in villages in Kapurthala district has been caused by the rise in the level of the river Beas, it is learnt.

No New Jute Deal

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9 (PTI): The Indian Jute Mills Association today contradicted an agency report that negotiations were being conducted on behalf of the Government of India and Pakistan by the I. J. M. A. and Pakistan Jute Board for a new jute deal.

International Cotton Advisory Committee

LAHORE, Sept. 9 (PTI): The International Cotton Advisory Committee with a membership of nineteen countries will hold its next annual meeting in Lahore in February 1951, it is learned.

Midnight Encounter

JAMMU, Sept. 9 (PTI): A gang of dacoits who were also reported to be running an underground distillery were arrested by the State police at midnight yesterday after an encounter lasting half an hour at Chinore, near Jammu.

Fortyfive barrels of illicit liquor were recovered from their possession.

Delhi, Mr. Shen Chin, who arrived here earlier, and Mr. P. C. Acharya, Joint Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, saw the Ambassador-Designate on board the ship. The West Bengal Governor, was represented by his Secretary Mr. H. C. Sen and an ADC.

General Yuan Chung-Hsing, who is 46 years of age, was born in the province of Hunan, incidentally the same province from where comes Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China. He passed out from the noted Whangpoa Military Academy and was the Chief of Staff of the Third Field Army of the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Army. The General was the Commander-in-Chief of the army that liberated Nanking. His wife and three children are now in Peking. He was named Ambassador in India on April 1 last.

VOTE FOR PUTTING RED CHINA INTO U. N.

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Delegates from about forty United Nations Associations, including those of Britain and the United States, voted unanimously to admit Communist China to the United Nations without delay.

The vote was in the Political Commission of the Annual Assembly here of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. A resolution is expected to be adopted by the Plenary Assembly next week. The World Federation, grouping the national societies, is a non-Government organization affiliated to the United Nations in a consultative capacity.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained officially closed as a mark of honour to the death of Seth Varjivandas Khushalnand Gandhi, a prominent and popular member of the Association. For several years he was elected as a Director of the Exchange. The late Seth Gandhi was a partner of Dena concerns and a Director of the Dena Bank.

The market sentiment was fairly bullish on expectation of devaluation of Pakistan rupee and Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1865.

Trading days on the Bombay Stock Exchange next week will be as under:—

Monday, 11th Sept. open from noon to 3 p.m.

Tuesday 12th Sept. closed Jain Holiday.

Wednesday 13th Sept. closed Jain Holiday.

Thursday 14th Sept. open from noon to 2 p.m. and transfers.

Friday 15th Sept. closed Bank Holiday.

Saturday 16th Sept. closed.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate speculative buying.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 181 and improved at Rs. 181.5 on renewed buying. At higher prices moderate realising sales appeared and the market declined at Rs. 180.14 but with increased support rallied at Rs. 181.2 Ready Mint silver was quoted at Rs. 181.3 while spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 180.12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113/ and after improving at Rs. 113/2 quoted at Rs. 112/15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113/1 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 78.

Later on there was increased selling and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	180 0 0
Forward	180 8 0
Ready Gold	113 0 0
Forward	112 14 0

Produce Market Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

The local produce market remained closed today being a Jain Holiday.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close on business on September 1, 1950.

Demand Liabilities in India	
	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from banks	17,25,10,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	584,57,40,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,52,65,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	273,24,91,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	29,56,73,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,05,70,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	70,64,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	76,15,38,000
Advances in India	416,35,31,000
Bills discounted in India	10,57,79,000

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

120 Ready Japan	7 8 0
150 Ready Japan	7 6 0
120 Ready Italy	7 4 0
150 Ready Italy	6 14 0
2/40 Staple Sept.	7 3 9
2/40 Staple Oct.	7 3 6

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 8:

KARNAK	
Nov.	94.00-90
Jan.	94.30-90
March	94.40-90
ASHMOUNI	
Oct.	82.70+70
Dec.	83.05+75
Feb.	83.20+45
April	83.65+35
June	84.15+40

AMERICAN MARKETS

BULLISH U. S. A. COTTON BUREAU REPORT

Moderate Profit-taking In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in its third crop report of the 1950 season estimates cotton production at 9,882,000 bales of 500 pounds each, compared with 10,308,000 bales estimated in August 1949.

The estimated area for harvest indicates abandonment of 3.2 % as compared with 1.8 estimated at this time last year, and an actual abandonment of 1.7 for 1949.

The condition of the crop is estimated at 62 %, against 75 % in August 1950 and 74 % in 1949.

Yield per acre is estimated at 257.4 pounds, as compared with 283.9 last year.

The Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce issuing its third Ginning Report of the 1950 season estimates ginnings prior to September 1, 1950 at 864,000 running bales, compared with 1,247,000 bales in 1949.

Sharp opening gains were extended on a broad general demand with the mills heavy buyers against future raw cotton requirements. The upturn reflected anticipation of lower production estimates and heavy rains in the south which is expected to increase weevil damage. The acute shortage of contracts was a feature. The market resumed advance immediately following the publication of a bullish crop estimate which is about 500,000 bales below average trade ideas. On the advance the market had to absorb considerable hedges and profit-taking but the offerings were readily taken.

In the afternoon prices declined sharply on increased hedging, profit-taking and subsidence of demands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK

October	40.77
December	40.85
March	40.85
May	40.51
Middling Spot	41.65
New York October highest	41.35 at 11-20 a.m. Lowest 40.65 at 2-52 p.m.

NEW ORLEANS

October	40.63
December	40.71
March	40.75
May	40.50
Middling Spot	40.55

Wall Street Market

With the volume expanding encouragingly, yesterday's advance was extended modestly mainly in response to actual and prospective good earnings and dividends. Internationals, minerals, chemicals were a favourite gaining upwards of one dollar at 45-3/8 on record fiscal year earnings and a rise in the quarterly dividend to 80 cents. American viscose were a halfpoint higher at 91-5/8 with new increases in viscose yarn prices.

At noon the averages were Industrials 220.15 and rails 64.44. The market turned firm on good corporate news despite occasional week-end profit-taking.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Tel. and tel.	154-1/8
Anacosta copper	35-1/4
Chase National Bank	37-3/4
General Electric	46-7/8
General Motors	90-7/8
International Nickel	33-3/4
National City Bank	44-3/8
New York central Railroad	14-1/2
Sinclair Oil	29-7/8
Socony Vacuum	22-5/8
Texas Co.	72-5/8
U.S. Smelting	41-1/4
U.S. Steel common	38-1/8

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 2.45 asked, Old Contract: Sept. 2.10, Oct. 1.95, Nov. 1.75, Dec. 1.70, Jan. 1.60, Feb. 1.50 all nominals. New Contract Oct. 1.90 asked, others are same as old. White spot 3.10 nom. Review unrelieved.

Singapore Pepper Market

SINGAPORE, Sept. 8.

Sellers ex-godown prices of black lampong and white muntok were unchanged at 700 and 1,025 dollars respectively with 15 tons of black loose sold at 675.

Licencing Control On U.S.A. Cotton Exports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The Commerce Secretary announced effective today, the imposition of licencing controls on the exports of raw cotton and cotton linters to all countries except Canada. The action was taken at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture "to permit government to determine the magnitude of United States defence requirements for cotton".

London Stocks

LONDON, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters):

2-1/2 per cent Br. Consols	£ 71-3/8
3-1/2 per cent Conversion	
Loan 1961	£ 95-5/8
4 per cent Funding	
Loan 1960/60	£ 108-1/2
3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 52	£ 95-1/32
Chartered Bank of India	£ 9-1/16
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	£ 70-1/2
National Bank of India	£ 32-5/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6.676.

London Pepper Quiet

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The market was quiet tending easier, black lampong 13sh. 2d., white mntok 18sh. 6d., shipping weight, white sarawak 19sh., delivered weight, all nominals for September shipment, per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar afloat was quoted at 1,600 to 1,650 sh. with September indicated at 1,425sh. per cut. c.i.f. U.K.

London Copra Quiet

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The copra market was quiet with buyers scarce and sellers reducing limits with Philippines in bulk offered at 270 dollars Straits D.E.L. fair merchantable at £100, Ceylon F.M.S. at £111-12, all September-October shipment per ton c.i.f.

The coconut oil market was steady with Straits in drums quoted at £155 quietly held while shippers recorded Ceylon in drums at £157 seller, Ceylon in bulk 153 seller, all per ton c.i.f. September shipment.

CANBERRA, Sept. 9. (PTI-Reuters):

Australian Commerce Minister John McEwen will fly to London next week to discuss the international implications of the high world demand for wool, the Prime Minister Mr. Robert Menzies announced here yesterday.

Mr. Menzies, did not say who would participate in the discussion, which would begin at high level requiring the presence of a Cabinet Minister.

JAPANESE TRADE BUREAUX IN INDIA

Expansion Of Export Planned

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (PTI).

JAPAN is making a strong bid to promote her export trade to India and Pakistan. The Japanese Government has completed plans for the establishment of Trade Bureaux—two in India and one in Pakistan.

Mr. Morisakuro Seki Chief of the Export Division of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who will lead Japan's trade bureau in New Delhi, told the Press Trust of India that he was looking forward to his assignment in India "with great hope".

"I believe there is much room for improvement and expansion of trade relations between our two countries with a view to complementing each other's national economy", he said.

CO-OPERATION SOUGHT

He added: "I hope that my work in India, which is to explore these possibilities, will receive all co-operation from the Indian Government, business and industrial community and the people".

Mr. M. Seki, formerly of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, is expected to leave for his new post sometime towards the end of September. Mr. and Mrs. Seki were guests of honour at a num-

ber of farewell functions given by Indian and Japanese businessmen here in the last few days.

Mr. Akira Nishiyama, another foreign official, will head the Japanese Government Trade Bureau to be established in Calcutta, while the Karachi Bureau will be under the direction of Mr. Kaichiro Kiriyama, of the Ministry of International Trade.

These officials are also making preparations to leave soon for their respective posts.

Officials of the Indian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, as well as Indian businessmen in this country, have expressed the hope that trade relations between India and Japan would be considerably enhanced with the establishment of Japanese trade offices in Delhi and Karachi.

Japanese officials and industrialists, however, were greatly disappointed that India abandoned plans for holding an international industrial exhibition in which Japan was preparing to participate on an extensive scale.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN INDIA

FROM the little amount of research into India's earlier achievements in the scientific field it has been found that not only in astronomy and mathematics that India ranks pioneer in certain forms of calculations but worthy contributions are there in medicine and surgery, chemistry and metallurgy, and in botany and zoology. It is an unfortunate spectacle that though we are reminded of ancient glory, a study of ancient materials that have been laboriously collected in different libraries and museums is yet a halting process.

It is true that many manuscripts have been read and edited but a team work of different groups of intellectuals able to co-operate in understanding and interpreting the contents and implications has not yet crystallised. Isolated institutions devoted to studies of old literature are therefore cramped because in many technical points they look for collaboration of special-

Sacrifice Of Pioneers In The Field

cutia University the pioneering centre for research manned fully by own countrymen. Asutosh published nine more papers of differential equations in the Journal during 1888-90 and his example bore fruit.

Many other of his countrymen contributed to this Journal instead of sending papers to foreign journals. Unfortunately we have even now many of our scientists who develop a supe-

living process in animal and plant kingdom (sensations were reproduced in most ingenious and sensitive apparatus), published one of his earliest papers on the behaviour of electric rays in 1895. All the present Government Scientific Surveys owe their knowledge to the contributions of the members of the Asiatic Society. The Indian Museum was started with the Society's collections.

Other Earlier Societies

Contemporary with these activities, in Madras a society called the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland was founded in 1833. It started the Journal of Literature and Science which in the following year was called Madras Journal of Literature and Science but in 1894 it ceased publication after an irregular record. In Calcutta, Agricultural Society of India was founded in 1820 which three years later became Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and now it is Agri-Horticultural

dies devoted to one or other particular subject. Over these specialised societies there are three bodies of the national academy type—Indian Academy of Sciences at Bangalore, National Institute of Sciences at Delhi and National Academy of Sciences at Allahabad. The Indian Academy has C. V. Raman as its soul and Raman's immediate presence has maintained a clock-like regularity of its proceedings. The National Institute enjoys consultative status with the Government of India.

Research Centres

Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was founded in 1876 to infuse scientific spirit in the people by arranging public lectures and also supplementary demonstrations to normal college courses. Its basic idea was to have a bigger dose of science in our general education which may ultimately reflect on the country's industrialisation.

When C. V. Raman was appointed Palit professor of physics at Calcutta University he began to develop the Association headquarters as his personal laboratory and his researches into Raman Effect were carried out here with a small spectroscope in a dark room. The atmosphere created by Raman has transformed it now into a full-fledged research institution. It enjoys besides the old endowments (initially collected from private individuals by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar) a grant from the Union Government and nas departments of both physics and chemistry with a number of professors devoted exclusively to research in each of the branches. It is soon shifting to a new site a few miles from Calcutta with commodious laboratory space.

J. C. Bose while carrying on his researches on response of plants to external stimulus felt the need of a more congenial atmosphere. He retired from his appointment in the Educational Service, collected money from his friends and acquaintances and founded Bose Research Institute in 1917 in Calcutta. Its main line of investigation is into the seemingly separative line between the living and the so-called non-living elements of nature. The problem is studied from diverse angles and so there are zoologists, botanists, chemists, physiologists, and physicists. They have also taken up current threads of research in physics and chemistry. It receives now grants from the Union Government.

Bangalore Institute

The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore owes its origin primarily to the efforts of J. N. Tata and it had been receiving grants from the Mysore and Indian Governments. It is both a training (in advanced studies) and research centre. Some people say that it has expanded beyond the objective of its founder in the sense that the founder was keen on having its activities centered on industrial expansion of the country.

The Institute has added to its departments of physics, chemistry, biochemistry, power engineering, aeronautical engineering two sections on industrial psychology and industrial management.

Raman Research Institute at Bangalore is another example of a one-man effort. Raman after retiring from the Indian Institute of Science has been able to collect money for a building of his Institute, the land having been provided by Mysore Government. It has a large collection of diamonds, whose properties and structure are now under his eyes. Scientific research is now a team-work as field of study have enlarged and intermingled and Raman feels for more money to start the Institute with the necessary personnel equipment and with a large amount of his own savings.

Another notable private effort is the Indian Statistical Institute at Calcutta. It has initiated research into statistical methods and undertaken statistical studies on behalf of governments and private bodies.

Birbal Sahni is another scientist who initiated the Institute of Palaeobotany at Lucknow. Such a specialised institution is at present only of its kind in the world. The whole school was Sahni's creation. It is a pity he died immediately after the Institute was formally opened. The rich work on palaeobotany that Sahni's school has contributed has relation with ancient history and civilisation and also with geological surveys. Mrs. Sahni, as the present director, is now trying to bring international experts to make it an international centre.

Along with Sahni, Nihatan Shal, Professor Chemistry in Allahabad, has

..(Continued on Page 30)

BY P. C. BANDYOPADHYAY

ists. Much of the treasure is therefore lying in waste.

To the cynic who may question the utility of exhuming the old debris, the answer is, "science is that knowledge which has grown from generation to generation like a building built one story over another and therefore the discovery of missing parts of this knowledge will make the whole edifice of science secure in its joints." Study of history of science is now gradually becoming a part of the general course for science education in universities of the West.

A major part of advance in scientific pursuits in the past (after science has been freed from the reproach of sorcery and irreligiosity) has been effected through the patronage of state and the demands of social forces. The organizations that grew for the meetings of scientific people (non-scientists were not excluded and possibly this intermixing was helpful for more recognition and relation of the scientists to the problems of society, industry and also army) have served the fundamental base of the present-day international collaboration in science.

Writing about such scientific organizations in present India, one naturally casts a lingering look to the past to know how scientific research progressed. There however appears a vacuum in this progress. The volume of past work is not inconsiderable and it will be certainly interesting to know how the progress got blocked. A history of private efforts and planned or subsidised research organizations that helped the scientific workers in the old days may be also a very intriguing subject of study.

The present trend of scientific research in India was inspired by the British officers of the East India Company and later of the British administration in India. Of the latter many were amateurs according to the modern standard. They came from judiciary, army and other services. In this paper an attempt will be made to review only the private organisational efforts that promoted the advancement of scientific research in India.

Asiatic Society

In 1784, the Asiatic Society (now Asiatic Society of Bengal, 'the epithet 'Royal' due to the Royal Charter has since been dropped), was founded by Sir William Jones. He explained the objective as, "if now it be asked, what are the intended objects of our enquiries within these spacious limits, we answer Man and Nature, whatever is performed by the one, or produced by the other." The founder was a judge of the Supreme Court and the pioneer indologist having deciphered the Asokan edicts in the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts. The Society had its own publication, Asiatic Researches from 1788 which was supplemented from time to time by journal, Gleanings in Science (1829-31), Indian Review and Journal of Foreign Science (1834-47). The early contributions were mostly in the field of biology by the Surgeon-Naturalists with the ships and expeditionary forces.

The first original scientific paper by one of the country was published in 1887 and it consisted of a series of three important mathematical papers by Asutosh Mukherdhayay. He later took to law, became the Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court for some time and the most remarkable vice-chancellor of any university of India. His genius and broad vision made Cal-

cutia University the pioneering centre for research manned fully by own countrymen. Asutosh published nine more papers of differential equations in the Journal during 1888-90 and his example bore fruit.

Many other of his countrymen contributed to this Journal instead of sending papers to foreign journals. Unfortunately we have even now many of our scientists who develop a supe-

HITLER'S PERSONAL INTERPRETER IN LONDON



Dr. Paul Otto-Schmidt, middle-aged and well-built Hitler's personal interpreter...and only living witness of some of the most momentous scenes in contemporary history, is in London, staying with his wife at the Grosvenor Hotel. Dr. Schmidt is in London for a fortnight, and is over here concerning the publication—by Heinemann—of his diary.

way to draw attention is to send worthy papers to journals in one's own country. A recent survey of the UNESCO South Asia Science Co-operation Office has found more than 150 scientific periodical publications.

These course include monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual issues and contents vary from technical treatment of the subject or a general introduction to one or more subjects. J. C. Bose, scientist-philosopher whose physical researches with electric waves led to a search for one

Society of India, with extensive gardens and publishes a very modern Garden News-Sheet which has descended from the earlier elaborate Transactions, then successively Proceedings and Journal. The Bombay Natural History Society is another institution which is still active and have contributed much by its Journal and monographs and books to the present knowledge about nature and wild life. It was founded in 1883.

By the turn of this century specialised societies began to grow and we have now more than 50 learned bo-

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

MINISTERIAL EXODUS FROM DELHI

Designation Of C.-in-C. To Be Abolished

NEW DELHI has gone dull again. The Prime Minister is away in Assam.

The Deputy Prime Minister has gone down to Bombay for some weeks.

The Finance Minister has gone to Paris.

The Minister for Commerce was away in Kabul and his Secretary, Mr. C. C. Desai has gone down to Ceylon. The Ministers for Industry, Transport and Labour are on tour.

The Cabinet Secretary Sir Raghavan Pillai is on a brief holiday and has gone down to Travancore. The States Secretary, Mr. V. P. Menon is in Hyderabad. The Secretary, Economic Affairs, Mr. Amberganekar is leaving for Bombay for a week to attend the meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Planning Commission Advisory Board. The Minister and Secretary, Transport Ministry, have been busy with the Select Committee meetings on Transport Bill.

More Ministers will leave the capital to attend the Nasik Session of the Congress, sometimes next week. With this picture, not much activity is expected in the capital for some weeks.

Gen. Cariappa's letter to Lord Roberts and the economy drive, however, still remain topics of discussion in New Delhi.

There has been increasing tendency on the part of servicemen to make statements which are unwarranted under the Government Servants' Rules. Decay of discipline has been more pronounced than even the falling off in efficiency in administration.

Indiscretion

An instance should illustrate the point. Dr. Shanti Sarup Bhatnagar at the Defence Science Conference last cold weather announced that the Government had decided to manufacture armaments in this country. Dr. Bhatnagar is only a Secretary in the Industrial Research Department and had nothing to do with Defence Ministry. Dr. Bhatnagar got off without any difficulty.

In this age of laxity, others followed suit and now servicemen often behave as though they were politicians. This is more so, because the old authority which enforced the Government Servants' Rules disappeared on August 15, 1947, and has not been replaced since then.

Here are two relevant Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Rule No. 15.—"No Government Servant shall, except in accordance with any special or general order of the Government, communicate, directly any official information or document to a Government servant, unauthorised to receive the same, to a non-official person or to the Press."

Dr. Bhatnagar's disclosure that the Government had decided to set up armament factories in India was a direct communication to the non-offi-

cials and the Press. In fact, he was not authorised to receive the information himself.

Rule No. 17.—"No Government Servant shall, by any utterance, writing or otherwise discuss or criticise in public on any meeting of any association, any policy pursued or action taken by the Government, nor shall he in any manner participate in any such discussion or criticism."

Cariappa's Letter

This brings me to the subject of Gen. Cariappa's letter. It was written on January 26, 1948, soon after the General became the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. The Ministry of Defence came to know of this letter through the columns of the London "Times", some twenty months later. MacArthur and Matthews episodes in the United States have emphasised the urgent necessity of tighter civilian control over the Army Chiefs. Singleness of control is the essence of efficiency, and that control must always remain with the Civil Power. It is sometimes alleged that General Cariappa had been constantly fighting the civilian rearguard action. There is no rearguard action known to New Delhi. It is pure and simple assertion of civilian authority, which must prevail, if democracy has to survive in this country.

This brings me to another important issue, which has been engaging the serious attention of the authorities, namely retention of the designation "Commander-in-Chief." The designation was retained and its scope was extended on August 15, 1947, when the British handed over power to Indians. August 15 saw three Commanders-in-Chief, one for the Army, one for the Navy and one for the Air Force. Instead of one Commander-in-Chief for the three Services. It was argued that the Indian soldier had been used to the designation from the last 150 years, and a sudden break may affect discipline in the armed forces. As against this, it is argued that the Indian soldier, seamen and airmen have also been used to salute to the Union Jack and swear their loyalty to the British King for the same number of years.

'C.-in-C.' To Go

It could also be argued that the Indian masses have been used to the conception of Kingdom from the dawn of Indian civilization. The Congress rulers did not hesitate to take risk with the discipline of Armed Forces by demanding of them to salute the National Flag of India and to swear their fidelity to India and her constitution, nor did they hesitate to abolish Kingdom and replace it by an elected President. The Indian Armed Forces are not composed of fools. They constitute men of intelligence, who love their country and have risked their all to protect and

preserve its liberty and freedom. Their loyalty is above suspicion.

They are proud of the change and will not miss the disappearance of the designation, Commander-in-Chief, which is only an ugly reminder of an Army occupation. New Delhi will not be surprised, if the designation disappears at no distant date.

For, the soldiers had three years to know that India is an Independent Sovereign Republic and that democracies have no such thing as Commanders-in-Chief in peace time.

Under the Constitution of India, the President is the Supreme Commander, a Generalissimo of all the Armed Forces. He functions through his Council of Ministers, of which the Defence Minister is a Member. Democracies have Chiefs of the Staffs for the Army, Navy and the Air Force. That framework is likely to be adopted by India.

Economy Drive

The Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh before leaving for Paris made a personal appeal to all the Ministers to help him in balancing the budget by cutting down all avoidable expenditure. Economy and most rigid economy was his farewell message.

During his absence, his Secretary, Mr. K. R. K. Menon will hold discussions with all the Ministers in order to explore all the avenues of economy. Ministers, meanwhile, are expected to undertake a survey of their expenditure and frame proposals for effecting economies.

As reported last month, Sir Chintaman's original plan was to appoint a Retrenchment Officer to undertake Ministry-wise examination of the expenditure and report direct to him the possible economies. Sir Chintaman, however, decided to give another chance to his colleagues to reduce their inflated expenditure.

The issue is more political rather than financial. The issue is to define the scope and functions of the Ministries and make them stick to these. So long these functions remain undefined and the Ministries are allowed to extend the scope of their activities, there will be no real economies in expenditure. Sir Chintaman is treating symptoms, instead of dealing with disease.

Some instances could be cited. In the last week of the Budget Session of Parliament the Prime Minister committed his government to the passage of the Fair Wages Bill. In pursuance of that commitment, a Bill was duly introduced in the July Session of Parliament. The Bill, according to the Labour Ministry's estimates would add Rs. 3.3 lakhs to the Central expenditure and Rs. 50 lakhs to the Provincial expenditure.

Second instance. A Health Ministers' Conference was held here during the week. It aimed at creating a Central Health Council, an All-India Health Service, and an All-India Homeopathy Council in addition to providing training and research facilities in Homeopathy and Indian systems of medicine. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Conference.

It is obvious that the recommendations of the conference, if implemented will add to the Central Bill and if not implemented will add to the public sense of frustration.

Hurdle For Finance Minister

Third instance. On one side the Finance Minister is making frantic efforts to secure budgetary equilibrium and on the other side, the Prime Minister has appointed four more Deputy Ministers.

The appointment of two more Deputy Ministers, one for Finance Ministry and the other for the Ministry of Industry and Supply is on the tapis.

It will be thus seen that the Finance Minister will remain helpless so long as the administration is dominated by political climate.

The re-organisation of the Government machinery has been recommended by three experts, Sir Girja Shanker

Bajpai, Mr. A. D. Gorwala and Sir Gopalswamy Ayyangar, the last of whom had recommended the amalgamation of the Labour, Education and Health Ministries into one Ministry of Social Affairs. Their reports were discussed without reaching decisions on the basic issues.

There is a glaring disparity in the Central and Provincial scales of pay.

It could not be argued that a public servant from, say Madras suddenly becomes more efficient as soon as he is transferred to New Delhi and, therefore, deserves higher scale of pay.

The Central Pay Commission, it may be added, has done incalculable harm not only to the Finance but also to the efficiency and discipline of the Central employees.

Pakistan at the partition threw the report on the dust heap and had the whole subject enquired into 'de novo'. The scales of pay in Pakistan are much lower than those in India and yet no one could suggest that services in Pakistan are less efficient or hardworking than they are in India.

Future Outlook

It will be evident that basic issues resulting in real economies can only emerge from the Cabinet. A reorganisation of the Government machinery by reducing the number of Ministers dealing in decentralised subjects, limiting the scope and functions of welfare Ministries, revision of scales of pay to bring them on par with the Provincial scales of pay and elimination of duplicated or overlapping activities of the Ministries are some of the remedies suggested.

In his limited sphere, Mr. K. R. K. Menon should impose a general cut of 33.1/3 per cent in the expenditure and discuss with the Ministries what additional savings they could effect in their expenditure.

The savings, if any will, however be neutralised if the Prime Minister, in pursuance of an ideology or to meet the pressure from his party launches on new schemes, involving fresh expenditure. The Government shall have to stop all new expenditure till the present crisis is over. If experience of last three years is any guide, the Government's attempts at economy have been in the reverse direction. The Ministries fought the Economy Committee tooth and nail and succeeded in nullifying its report. In August, 1949, the Secretaries on their own initiative made a comprehensive report to the Government, inter-alia, recommending a five per cent cut on 1949-50 expenditure and a ten per cent cut on 1950-51 expenditure. In actual practice, 1950-51 expenditure overstepped 1949-50 budget.

Money's Revenge

It is problematical if the efforts of Mr. K. R. K. Menon will be more fruitful. The Ministries have adapted themselves to the economy climate, which coincides with monsoon and visits New Delhi in July-August, every year. They have fashioned their own umbrellas. In fact, some Ministries have announced that they had already cut down their expenditure to bare bones. This is notwithstanding the twin flood-earthquake disaster to Assam and flood havoc in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, not to mention the food scarcity, general inflation and growing Defence expenditure as a result of the Dixon Mission failure over Kashmir.

One inescapable fact is that men in high place regard money as mere symbol. Money is having its revenge.

Great interest was shown by a taxi-driver in a hearing-aid worn by a fare. "Are those things any good?" he asked.

The passenger replied that he wouldn't be without it for anything.

"Ah, well," said the driver with a sigh, "nearly all of us have something wrong. Take me, for instance, I can hardly see."

FRESH STOCKS
OF
BENCARDS
LINCTUS ANTI-ASTHMATIC
HAVE ARRIVED.
CAMA NORTON & CO.,
23, MEDOWS STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.

IN view of the class conflict and clash of ideologies between East-West Blocs, punctuated by cold and hot wars the question arises whether the future of mankind will be one of peaceful evolution or violent revolution. The creed of non-violence, the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi to the world, is the last hope of humanity in the atomic age. Hence the plea for

SPIRITUAL COMMUNISM-III

If the governing classes of the world can, in conformity with the principles of equity and justice, link themselves with the workers and peasants, the path to social liberation will be easier for all. In that case peace will be the midwife of the old world pregnant with a new one. But so far history has been in favour of Marx's statement: "Force is the midwife of every old society pregnant with a new one." If the internal situation is allowed to continue as it is, the workers and peasants of every capitalist country will avail themselves of any critical moment to use force for the establishment of communism.

The constitutional methods in Britain can succeed if the history of Spain be not repeated. Only a spiritual world outlook inspiring all classes to establish communism by legitimate and peaceful

WORLD MUST INHERIT MAHATMA'S LEGACY

means can avoid violent revolution.

It has to be realised that a non-violent revolution based on the Common Life underlying all forms of life is not merely desirable as a principle, but also a policy. It will not be possible for the capitalist world under the leadership of the U.S.A. to crush communism by declaring a third world war.

The other bloc is sure to be equally strong; moreover, industries are so scattered in Russia, and the Radar methods of detecting aeroplanes are becoming so perfect that bombing with atomic or hydrogen bombs will be an extremely difficult task. In case of another world war the whole of Western Europe may be easily overrun by Russia, and the condition of Britain may be very precarious from the strategic standpoint. The U.S.A. will be in urgent need of a planned economy for war purposes, and thereby the American way of life based on unmitigated individualism will be crushed. It will be absolutely necessary to appease American Labour, which will gather more and more revolutionary strength by taking advantage of the war situation. A very strong and vigorous resistance movement may rapidly grow in the continental countries if they are not occupied by Russia.

The Negroes in Africa will rise against the colonial powers and the dependencies will take the opportunity of war to declare their freedom. In the Middle East and South Eastern Asia there will be an upsurge of peasants. A third world war will only expedite the process of the expansion of communism. Then again, if poison gas, and bacteriological, atom and hydrogen bombs are systematically used by both sides, it is extremely doubtful, even if the entire human race is not extinct, whether any element of civilisation will remain in the world.

It is puerile to think of universal disarmament or of international control of atom bombs as long as the ideological conflicts and the class structure of society endure.

Gandhian Philosophy

On the other hand, if Britain and the U. S. A. accept spiritual communism, destroy the atom bombs and begin the true reconstruction of those parts of the world which are under their direct or indirect domination, a wonderful moral and spiritual power will be released from the Western world. Such a Christian answer to the present-day problems will promote the reconciliation of the two conflicting blocs and bring about the spiritual and material unity of mankind. Owing to its

inherent contradictions, the capitalist world is in a state of collapse, and diplomacy in which no principle of morality is involved tends to make politicians morally bankrupt. If the workers and peasants, with the co-operation of a spiritually-minded intelligentsia, can organise themselves peacefully

for a social revolution, there will not be any need for violent methods. No State can exist without the whole-hearted support of the workers and peasants. The wicked and unchristian use of atomic energy will be impossible if the scientists and intelligent technical workers refuse to co-operate in

any destructive activity. Lenin says, in one place, that Maxism is a flexible system which can accommodate new methods in new situations. If a non-violent technique of strike (without animosity), non-participation and civil

disobedience can be evolved throughout the world, all unarmed and peaceful, demanding political and cultural freedom will find a ready-made technique for a moral struggle. A non-violent movement will lead to the liberation of women, as they will be able to co-operate with men on equal terms more easily in such a movement than in a violent struggle. Tolstoy in his 'The Slavery of Our Times,' and, in recent years, Richard B. Gregg in his 'The Power of Non-violence' and Bart. de Ligt in his 'The Conquest of Violence,' have discussed elaborately the moral means of struggle for social liberation. Without a comprehensive social theory and a definite goal, the technique of non-violence will remain theoretical and passive. Spiritual communism can be of great value to develop a technique of peaceful revolution for the achievement of a definite social goal.

Mahatma Gandhi says: "All humanity is one undivided and indivisible family, and each one of us is (in some measure) responsible for the misdeeds of others. I cannot detach myself from the wicked soul. Human nature is in its essence one— I have an im-

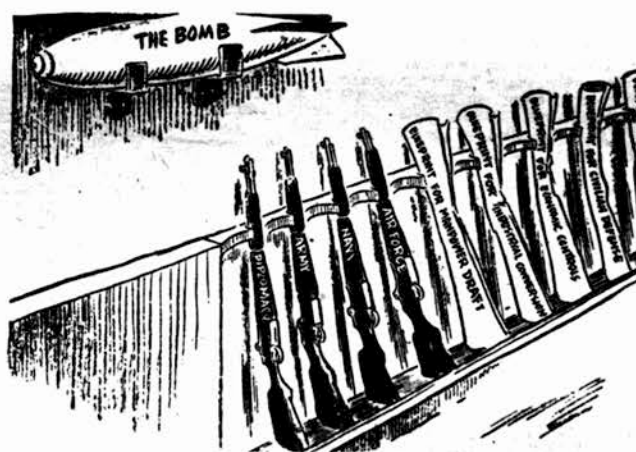
PLICIT faith that mankind can only be saved through non-violence. I am quite sure that not only should it answer all our requirements in our own country, but that would, if properly applied, prevent the bloodshed that is threatening to overthrow the Western world. . .

We must refuse to wait for the wrong to be righted till the wrongdoer has been roused to sense of his iniquity. We must not, for fear of ourselves, or others having to suffer, remain participants in it. But we must combat the wrong by ceasing to assist the wrongdoer directly or indirectly . . . Disobedience to be civil must be sincere, respectful, restrained, never defiant must be based upon some well understood principles, must not be capricious, and, above all, must have no ill-will or hatred behind it. It has to be absolutely non-violent, the underlying principle being the winning over of the opponent by suffering, i.e., love."

Voice Of Truth

Conscience, the voice of Truth, in a spiritual sense, can manifest

THE PRESENT ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY



Long in 'The Minneapolis Tribune'

only in a pure mind which can feel the Common Life underlying all forms of life. Such a conscience is never the product of social influences, and, defining the principles of equity, it sets limits to the freedom of the aggressive ego. There should be absolute freedom of conscience in the realm

LIBERATION, SPIRITUAL AND SECULAR

of faith, and complete individual freedom in pursuing philosophy, science and art. But political and economic relations and the application of science should be based on equity which engenders fellowship, self-denial and co-operation, and not on a false individual freedom which leads to the exploitation of the weak by the strong. No society based on equity can afford to emphasize freedom for wrong purposes. Power-politics in international affairs, party politics in home affairs, free professions and private enterprise are unspiritual as they are against real democracy and brotherhood.

The spiritual communist society, in which free conscience can successfully function, demands: (1) The Church as a free association of spiritually-minded people without secular motives and hence without State interference; (2) the State, not as an instrument of the governing class, but as an institution for administering affairs in a classless society; (3) personal property for promoting happiness and moral perfection, instead of private property for exploiting others; and (4) the family without possessiveness and economic bondage.

On the basis of spiritual oneness an economic democracy in which there is no class distinction, and a political democracy in which there are parties upholding different views on culture and administration within a classless economic system, have to be evolved. The principle of complete individual freedom in pursuing faith, philosophy, science and art, and the principle of co-operation in political and economic relations should govern the spiritual communist society, since spirituality reconciles freedom and determinism—freedom in the realm of the Spirit, and determinism in the realm of the society.

Universal Brotherhood

Spiritual consciousness has always a social root, and no ideas ever drop from the moon. It was in the most suitable environment of the Golden Age that the great spiritual ideas about the Common Source and universal brotherhood, as preserved in the Great Faiths of the world, spontaneously grew

The great ideas of 'The consciousness of the Self as All' (Vedanta), 'Thou shalt not kill' (Judaism), 'Happiness comes to one from whom happiness goes to others' (Zoroastrianism), 'May all beings be happy!' (Buddhism) 'The Tao is everywhere' (Taoism), 'True goodness is loving your fellow men' (Confucianism), 'Non-injury is the only religion' (Jainism). The Dietz manifests itself in a tender blade and in a single leaf' (Shintoism). 'Love thy neighbour as thyself' (Christianity) 'No one is a believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself' (Islam) and 'Oroon is everywhere—in the earth, the water, the air, the food and the trees' (the Negro Shango Cult) had their origin in the Golden Age.

With the emergence of the class society, priestly religions based on fear, self-love and wishfulfilment came into existence, suppressing the spirituality of a former glorious age; and sages and prophets appeared only to revive some of the old ideas in an alien environment. For thousands of years, the true spirituality implied in all faiths has been struggling to evolve a classless society as its appropriate social vehicle.

From the primitive communism of the Golden Age, through the class society with exploitation and conflicts continuing for the last 9,000 years, to spiritual communism blending all spiritual and secular achievements in a classless society on a higher level—

this is the process of the world historical evolution. The emphasis on internal unfoldment through the Oneness of all forms of life in the simple primitive communist society, and the emphasis on external attainments through the understanding and control of natural and social laws in modern communism will be harmonised in the spiritual communism of the future.

The secularisation of life which Marxism demands will establish a scientific, psychological and ethical foundation for culture and education, will clarify the laws of social dynamics, and will remove the social reli-

(Continued On Page 29)



Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Shri B. G. Kher, President, All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari, and Bani Maharaj Singh, Chairman, Balkan-Ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee, have issued the following joint appeal to the public:

"The Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh is an organisation established 25 years ago in the interests of the children of India. It has grown gradually and to-day has 250 branches throughout the country with a membership of 30,000. Its programme of work helps all children irrespective of caste, community, language or provincial barriers to develop healthy tendencies in a wholesome happy atmosphere."

"At the present time the organisation can only arrange to bring children together in their leisure hours and to guide them to find ways and means of self-expression and to establish a common bond of brotherhood and mutual interest. Children's libraries have been established at various centres and monthly magazines for children appear in different languages, and at some places Arts and Handicrafts centres have been started. The financial aid is rendered to underprivileged children, and centres are run to help difficult children who show tendencies towards delinquency."

"With the progress of the work, however, it is realised that such service to the children of our country is inadequate. A fuller programme cannot be undertaken until a National Headquarters is established to serve as a model children's centre where social, psychological and scientific work of children can be provided to solve numerous problems connected with the children and adolescents."

"The Silver Jubilee Celebration is a fine occasion for the Committee of the Balkan-Ji-Bari to launch an appeal for Rs. 10 lakhs for a Headquarters worthy of the great cause for which it stands. The furtherance of the scheme is of National importance, for it is being universally recognised that children are the real wealth of a Nation. May we, therefore, expect from the public their fullest support, both moral and financial, to enable us to fulfil our ambition of serving adequately India's neglected children? The donations may kindly be sent to the Balkan-Ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1, and they will be gratefully acknowledged."

Besides, Shri B. G. Kher thanking the Members of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, in a letter to its Secretary, has said: "It is very necessary for us if possible to have a building of our own and a number of Centres where children can meet in

each mohalla. In fact there should not be only one group of active workers. All members must work unceasingly."

Picture Story

You may remember that I had invited stories on certain pictures given in the "Corner", dated August 6, 1950. Two brothers sent very good attempts: Brother A. M. Viswanatha of Kollegal and Brother Ranjit Natvarlal Kotak of Chowpatty. I congratulate them for their effort, and hope they and also others will continue to take great interest in this their "Corner." Well, here is a story this time.

Troublesome, Indeed

Mr. Portly had met Ginger several times since that night they sang on the wall, and each time he disliked him more. Ginger was very bossy and spiteful, and as he was a much bigger cat Mr. Portly wisely kept out of his way.

But when Daddie and Christopher and Ann had finished tidying up the garden for the winter Ginger took to sleeping in Mr. Portly's own little garden because it was the best place for basking in the autumn sun.

Mr. Portly was furious. But rude remarks and fierce looks and pouncings did no good; Ann and Christopher were usually at school when it happened; and Mummie was too busy with baby. So Mr. Portly was at his wits' end.

Then the plumber and his men came to dig a new drain for the wash basins Daddie was having fixed in the bedrooms. Mr. Portly made friends with them at once; but they didn't understand about Ginger, and he wasn't afraid of them, so that was no good.

Then came the morning when the earthenware drain-pipes came and were laid out for the time being on the lawn. At once Mr. Portly amused himself by sprawling through them, until he spotted Ginger in his garden again.

"I've had enough of this!" said Mr. Portly. And, pouncing on Ginger, he thumped him on the back. Then off he dashed, and dodged into one of the drain-pipes with Ginger in close pursuit. Into the drain-pipe went Ginger, too. But he didn't come out! He stuck half-way.

There he stayed, miaowing madly until the men arrived and broke open the drain-pipe to free him.

My! How he scooted off home then! Mr. Portly hasn't seen him since, and

PRESIDENT GETS A "RAKHI"



On Raksha Bandhan Day, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, received the Delhi Balkan-Ji-Bari children at Government House, and had "Rakhi" tied to his wrist.

enjoys his garden undisturbed.
—JIMMY WADIA.

Auto Educator Box

Children are fond of toys. Hence toy-making becomes a flourishing industry. A few countries specialise in toy trade. Japan is famous for paper toys! But we have only very few novelties.

A toy is a thing of beauty and joy. It is mysterious and puzzling; it fascinates and thrills. Amazingly it becomes a source of wisdom and lasting joy. And, such a toy is Auto Educator Box.

We see many varieties of toys in the market. But Auto Educator Box is a peculiar one. It amuses and entertains; it interests and sharpens the intellect. It catches the imagination of a child. He is taken to the realms of the world and is acquainted with ideas and things. He learns through it history, geography, mathematics, science and other subjects by himself. He increases his general knowledge.

There are toys that need the assistance of parents and teachers. Auto Educator Box is a self-instructor—it is something like Electric Questioner. Child by himself enjoys its mysterious thrills. Once he knows the trick it keeps the interest alive in the play.

There are various charts with questions and answers. The child takes one and fixes it in the Box. There are equal number of question and answer pins. There are two flexible cord tips. Fix the left flexible cord tip with any question pin. As the answers are not in consecutive order, take the right flexible cord tip and tap each answer. The tapping goes on till you reach the right answer, and that is found when a buzzer signals.

That naturally sends a child into rapturous thrills. He will not stop with one question and one answer; he will continue to explore new fields and he alone knows the joy he feels!

Auto Educator Box is a Balkan-Ji-Bari Game—the premier children's organisation in India. It was introduced by Rajratna Prataprai G. Mehta, and is blessed by Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay and the beloved President of this "Garden of Children." I think every educational institution will like to possess this wonderful gift. It is an interesting and instructive in-door game for the children as well as elders. Auto Educator Box is a game worth trial.
—M. K. KRISHNAN.

News Papers

Amongst the educated people, there are very few who do not read newspapers. In villages, towns and cities

people read newspapers. Even those people who cannot read or write, like to hear what is written in the newspapers. After the day's hard work, the peasants assemble at a particular place, and the newspaper is read to them.

In Bombay and Madras and other such big cities, at about 4 o'clock newspapers bring out evening bulletins, and small boys run about in the streets selling newspapers. In these cities there are public libraries where people go and read all sorts of magazines and newspapers without having to pay anything or by paying very little for them.

In newspapers all sorts of news are printed. It is said that newspapers were first published in China by the Romans. That was three centuries ago. In India, the first newspaper was published at Calcutta a hundred and fifty years ago.

—KRISHN J. HEMRAJANI.

HARD TO PLEASE

Sammy Simple says a peasant is a man who is never happy unless he is miserable, and even then is not pleased.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Jhunnagadh Balkan-Ji-Bari is going ahead with its activities. A nice programme has been chalked out for the next few weeks. Shri Shewakbhai visited the Ghatkopar Balkan-Ji-Bari where he related to children the story of the Balkan-Ji-Bari. One of his sisters very kindly tied to him a "Rakhi" as it was the Raksha-Bandhan Day.

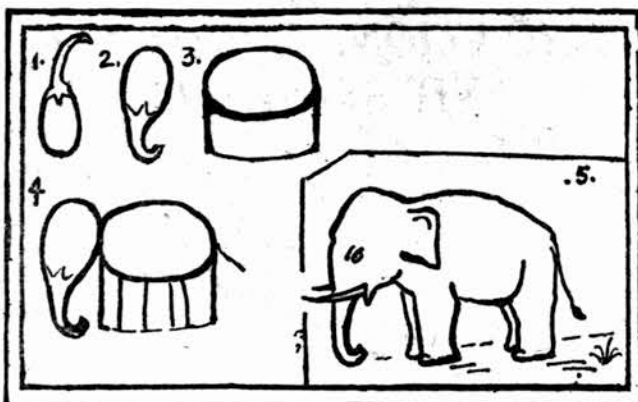
Have you been visiting any Balkan-Ji-Bari centre? Have you joined this All-India Children's Association? Why have you delayed? If you are its member already have you introduced it to your other friends? I am sure, many more would like to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.

Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay, 21 (that address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud of having joined this your own Association!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

DRAWING WITHOUT TEARS



An easy and a sunny way of learning to draw—try your hand—you will like it and all will be pleased with you!

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21!

New Trends In Gujarati Literature

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GUJARAT

VIDYA SABHA

ALANKARADARSH:—By Acharya Shri Viharilal. Edited by Keshavram Shastri. Price Rs. 2.

GUJARAT NO ITIHAS:—(Parts I & II) By Abu Zatar Nadvi. Translated by Prof. C.R. Naik. Price Rs. 4 each.

THREE ARTICLES OF MANILAL: Edited by Dhirubhai P. Thaker. Price Rs. 2.

VARSHIK VYAKHYANO: Price Rs. 2

SUKHMANT:—Translated by Mangabhai Desai. Price Rs. 2.

SHATABDI VYAKHYANMALA:—Price Re. 1.

The Gujarat Vidya Sabha has been doing very valuable work in the field of literary research, publication of books, and general cultural uplift at all Gujarati speaking people. It is one of the oldest institutions of its kind, and the fact that it recently held its centenary celebrations is in itself a glowing tribute both to the excellence of its work and to the evident interest and help-monetary and otherwise given to it by the people.

The Gujarat Vidya Sabha, which will perhaps be better remembered by its old title of the 'Gujarat Vernacular Society', does not cater to the prevailing mass opinion, but seek to raise the standard of public taste by its own valuable publications. Therefore, we find in its books not the ordinary works of fiction, but serious contribution to critical literature, and books which embody years of patient research on various topics of special interest to the Gujarati-speaking public.

Ornamentation

The book **ALANKARADARSH** is a worthy illustration of this statement. Originally edited by the great poet Dalspatram, it is a book which seeks to explain by means of easy demonstrations the different 'alankaras'—ornamentation of language, not unlike the English figures of speech like metaphor, simile, etc. The book is written throughout in poetry, a refreshing novelty in this age of prose. The word 'poetry' may perhaps be misleading. It merely means versified prose, with two excellent advantages, one of brevity the second of easy memorization. The present editor has added explanatory notes which will prove useful to the student.

Original Survey

'GUJARAT NO ITIHAS' is a history-book covering the period from the arrival of the Aryans upto the rule of the Muslims in Delhi. A result of independent research, the book uproots many current false notions about historical incidents of the period. The geographical survey of Gujarat given in the beginning will be of lasting interest, while the short history of Gujarati language is an added attraction. The Gujarati translation retains many of the original Urdu expressions and makes consequently difficult reading, a pitfall which should be avoided in the next parts.

Such original history-books supply the type of literature any language with aspirations to greatness cannot afford to be without. We want more books and writers of this calibre to help Gujarati in attaining a respectable place in the languages of the world.

Defence Of Vedanta

'MANILAL NO TRAN LEKHO' is a collection of three articles by the late Manilal Nabhubhai Drivedi, a prolific prose writer of the old school. He was a member of an institution at Gujarati graduates when the question of widow-remarriage was suggested for an hour's discussion. Everyone was, astonished when offering a vehement protest single-handed, Manilal prolonged the discussion to a month.

The article 'Naripratishtha' is an outcome of this discussion. Full of convincing and subtle arguments, the article bestows lavish praise on women, while irrevocably endorsing the orthodox idea that widow-remarriage is wholly undesirable. The article on 'Abhyasa' deals with Vedantic philosophy and practice, and elucidates many obscure points, and answers many allegations on Vedanta very effectively. However, 'Purva one Paschim' the article on East and West is the high light on the book. Dealing with one of the most interesting happenings of recent times, it discusses the impact of these two civilizations with an admirable gravity, impartiality and insight, that makes the verdicts highly valuable.

Nothing High-Brow

'VARSHIK VYAKHYANO' is a collection of eight yearly lectures given before the members of the Gujarat Vidya Sabha. The lectures are given by some of the leading writers of Gujarat. They cover a variety of subjects, and being lectures, are free from that high-brow style that makes most learned treatises unreadable to the average man. Prof. B. R. Thakore's lecture on the arrangement of plot in 'Saraswatachandra' is very good and is likely to interest many readers, because an educated Gujarati who has not read 'Saraswatachandra' is a rare phenomenon. His style is as clear and simple here as it can ever be, and reading the lecture gives us the rare privilege of seeing the acknowledged classic with a great critic's eye. 'The Dawn of New Poetry' by the late Narainchandra Divetia is another interesting article, abounding in quotations, giving a short history of modern Gujarati poetry, with criticisms gaining authenticity because they come from the pen of a poet. Sjt. Sanjana's lecture on the aim of literature in another sally in the blue-heavens of pure criticism. One feels that the long quotations in English seem rather out of proportion. And the reader who does not know good English is apt to feel baffled, while trying to read it.

Devotional Sikh Poem

'SUKHMANT' is a translation admirably done in Gujarati of the devotional Sikh Poem of the name written by the great Teacher Arjundeo. A cultural and religious heritage of that brave people, the 'Sukhmanti' is memorized by the Sikh children at a tender age. The verses, simple in appearance, but pregnant with deep meaning provide a life-long fount of philosophy and solace to them. Its transplantation in Gujarati is a praiseworthy thing, for books of this sort ought not to be monopolized by a province. They ought to travel and spread their message of faith in God and eternal life with emphasis on right living in this world, to as many people as possible.

Gujarati Lectures

'SHATABDI VYAKHYANMALA' IS given on the occasion of the centenary celebration of the Gujarat Vidya Sabha. The lectures are given by some of the popular favourites like Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Sja. Jyotindra Dave, Sjt. Balvantray Thakore, and others. Sjt. Mashruwala, one of the original thinkers of Gujarat expresses his ideas on higher education here, Smt. Pushaben Mehta makes a survey of social activities from 1930 to 1948. Smt. Hansaben Mehta writes on 'Human Rights' and Prof. Ramnarain Pathak gives the message of that modern classic 'Saraswatachandra'. Suitably low-priced, the book offers excellent reading with variegated hues.

D.G. P.

The Mesmerism Riddle

(Continued from Page 8)

four complainants who say that they had undergone a complete trance and had lost control over their will power? How was that possible? They had been medically examined. But the M.E. clearly reports that there was no trace of drug poisoning of any sort....The only conclusion we logically can arrive at is that these complainants must have staged a drama for somebody who had a motive. They might have received a fat fee for this service.

'There you have it, Inspector!' roared the chief. 'Your theory looks quite flawless. If it goes all right then we may as well count to have solved the whole riddle.'

'How wonderfully people work when they want to proceed on leave.' He looked at me naughtily and laughed.

I felt brightened. But the very next moment the elation melted away. Suppose my theory goes to pieces! I thought. Why did not I keep it to myself and tried it after I had the investigation entrusted to me solely!

The arrival of havildar Sadanand with the four complainants was shortly announced.

'Well! Whom shall we examine first?' the chief asked.

I looked at him. His face was bland. 'Do you mind if we call them all in together?' I asked timidly.

'Why, no!' the chief said 'Have it as you like.'

The four complainants were promptly shown in. They together looked quite an interesting lot.

The typist—Miss Chitre was about thirty. But she hardly looked twenty-two. In her anxiety to look attractive, had she not over-done her make up, she would really have looked attractive. A sort of nervousness that arrests a person when entering a police station was on her. She also looked vexed being mixed with common people, now she was with.

Next to her was Mr. Kikabhai a personality in stinky garments. With half closed eyes he sat on the chair as if he was going in a press mesmerism trance.

The bania Mr. Deochand Ramchand, did not look like a bania. His eyes were blood red. And havildar Sadanand had him here straight from his bed.

The clerk Narayan Shankar had a new set of clothes on. He stared fixedly at the chewing fan which was toiling to draw the stinky air from Kikabhai and expell it out.

'What next?' was what tormenting all the four.

I watched them for a while. Then casting a glance at the chief I began. 'Gentlemen and Miss Chitre'

'A few days ago you had lodged a complaint that you were mesmerised and relieved of valuables, you had on you. Is it correct?'

All nodded 'yes' looking suspiciously at each other, at the same time.

'But is the criminal traced and my chain, wrist watch and money recovered? ...Then let me have the time gadget, please at least....' burst in Miss Chitre.

'Steady Miss' I said sternly, and added, 'We shall arrive to that point presently.'

Miss Chitre bit her lip and began to look at her nails, nervously. I thought it to be the fit moment to take her by surprise.

'Miss Chitre' I addressed her individually feeling the chief's look, on me all the while.

'You say that you were mesmerised by a man in the train. But you were unable to see him.... Do you know anything about mesmerism?' I asked.

'No Inspector' she replied promptly, with her watery stare on me.

'Would you believe' I said 'If I tell you that according to expert mesmerists the mesmerised person can see the mesmerist who so overpowers his will power? Does it not sound a bit strange when you swear that you had seen no-body?'

Miss Chitre said nothing. 'Now look here' I changed the direction of my attack.

'You work with M/s E. N. and Company Limited, isn't it?' I asked.

'Yes' she murmured a reply.

'How would your boss take it if I were to tell him that a certain of his employee stages a drama in the public and goes to the police to lodge a phony complaint and earns a fee as a side income?'

'Inspector wide eyed Miss Chitre flared up 'You charge me that I am a liar? Good! Very Good!! What nonsense! Knowing their ways I ought not, at all to have come to the police. They always hang the

saint and let the devil go scot free.' She put her face in both the palms and sobbed.

I glanced at the other three. They also showed signs that they were alarmed.

Miss Chitre cooled down a little. 'Young girl! The chief put in calmly 'It would hardly mend matters for you by making a scene. Truth alone is powerful to save one from a unwelcome situation...compose yourself and us have the truth and nothing but the truth.'

Then turning to the other three he said, 'You there! Do you understand me? His tone was unusually stern.

The clerk was the first to surrender. Then one by one the typist and the Muslim gave way. The bania remained staunch. But that was neither here nor there.

The mesmerism riddle was solved. The chief looked at me admiringly. 'Inspector' he asked.

'When are you proceeding on leave?'

'Thank you sir' I bowed.

'As soon as I bring the engineer of these phony crimes here for you to examine..... His office is just in the vicinity. I'll bring him presently.'

IT was found that a proprietor of a blooming Advertising concern was at the root of the mesmerism scandal. He had a bright idea that by creating sensation in the public it would be easy for him to reap a rich harvest of big advertisement commission.

So registering the help of an influential news reporter he hired the services of four persons representing different classes, and asked them to pretend that they were mesmerised and robbed. The typists, the bania, the Muslim and the clerk did the work nicely. They pretended to have been mesmerised, then reported to the police for theft. They were assured that they would not suffer in any manner as their complaints being too vague would be ignored by the Police and would consequently be forgotten. The news reporter who was to share the Advertising Agents fat Commission, and Proceeds from sub-charges also created unusual sensation by means of the extensive reports he got published.

But the drama was over-acted. And though the whole piece, was knit perfectly to the last shift its undoing was easier—a matter of a few hours.

An eight-year-old came home from school the other day, handed his mother a smudgy document and besought her to type it, which she did. It comprised the following rules for a club he and several classmates had founded:

1. Be friends together.
2. No sudden moves.
3. Peaceful wars.
4. Unpeaceful wars if necessary.
5. No teasing at all.
6. Gym practice every day.
7. Help each other if necessary.
8. If running away do not chase.

The professor and his wife were out for a walk. Every time they passed a student the professor would tip his hat, bow low, and murmur, 'The same to you.'

'Why do you always say that?' asked his wife.

Answered the professor: 'Because I know what they're thinking. I used to be a student myself.'

A missionary, captured by cannibals, was actually in the cooking-pot when he was offered by the chief one last chance.

'If you can show me something I've never seen before, I'll set you free', he said.

The missionary took from his pocket a cigarette-lighter and flicked the wheel. A flame instantly appeared from the wick. The chief was astounded and exclaimed: 'You can go free. That's the first one of those things I've ever seen that lights the first time'

'I would advise you, madam,' instructed the doctor, 'to take frequent baths, get plenty of fresh air, and dress in cool clothes.'

'What did the doctor say?' inquired the husband an hour later.

'He said I ought to go to Paris and then to the Riviera,' related the wife. 'Also that I must get some light gowns at once'

FARMERS' FRIENDS— WASPS & HORNETS

★

(Continued from page 5)
It. The young one after emerging from the egg consumes the caterpillars.

In winter you often see these little urns on the bare twigs usually singly, sometimes two or even three together. Inside each urn is a plump grub chilled and motionless—dead, apparently—but with the warmth of the spring it revives and changes to a pupa. Later the pupa changes to a wasp that bites a hole in the inside of its mud prison and comes forth.

Other wasps related to these jug-makers construct more or less elaborate apartment houses—for children only. These too are often seen in winter, when they seem to be nothing but irregular lumps of mud wrapped around a twig. In March the full-grown emerge digging their way out through the mud walls.

DIGGER WASPS:—They are also known as cicada-killers because they only prey upon cicada. This spicer is one of the largest and most conspicuous, as well as one of the commonest among the burrowing wasps. Cicadas are its only prey. Familiar to every one in the hot, still, mid-summer days is the monotonous shrill song of the cicada. Its aggravating quality seems to emphasise the heat and make it more depressing and debilitating.

NATURE'S TRAGEDY:—Once in a while one of these monotonous trills stops suddenly. You hear a discordant shriek that startles you for a moment. Then all is the same again—the heart and the interminable trills of cicadas. What has happened? One of Nature's little tragedies. A cicada has been surprised by a cicada-killer, has fled shrieking away and in all probability has been caught and stung not to death out into a state of complete helplessness. Sometimes you see it flying about a tree, hunting for a victim up among the branches—or pursuing a cicada at high speed through the air. But it is usually noticed dragging a cicada, often much larger than itself along the ground on the way to its burrow.

Nursery & Food

The nursery is commonly made in the tougher and drier portion of lawns or in the sloping grassy banks, and runs to a more or less spherical cell about an inch and a half in diameter. The finished nursery usually includes four cells.

After each cell is completed the mother wasp goes on a hunting expedition as the males do no hunting. Bringing and dragging the victim as large as a cicada through the grass is a Herculean task even for so powerful a wasp. After the cicada—still alive but helpless—are stored safely in the underground cell, the wasp places an egg on the body, one of them and closes the cell with earth.

The egg hatches in three days, and the grub feeds on the cicada for a little over a week and spends the winter inside. In the spring, after passing through the pupa stage, the wasp digs its way out of the ground.

Food & Drink Of Adults

Only the young of this wasp feed on cicadas. The adults, as is the case with nearly all the wasps are vegetarians. For many days after emerging from the ground the cicada-killers, indolent and peaceful, wander aimlessly about, lapping up nectar from the flowers. They are especially fond of the sap of certain trees and much prefer it after fermentation. Ideal ease nectar, and sap satisfy these wasps for a few weeks. During this time they display not the slightest interest in cicadas. When they are full-fledged only the females somewhat suddenly become demons and murderously inclined towards their favourite prey. This ferocity is entirely lacking in the males, and they do no hunting whatsoever.

Other artists that are found among the digger-wasps are the young caterpillar-wasps. They are rather large, very slender and long-waisted wasps commonly seen early in the spring on some flowers about decaying fruit or drinking at the sides of puddles. Indolent and peaceful they are unsuspicious and slow to take offence. They feed on nectar in full enjoyment of the summer sunshine.

Though lazy, slow-moving creatures while they are spending their time in frivolous enjoyment, they are

PERON ON HIS SPECKLED CHARGER



The centenary of the death of the national hero of Argentina—GENERAL DON JOSE DE SAN MARTIN—was celebrated throughout the country recently—and President and Mme. Peron led the great military parade through the streets of Buenos Aires. Riding his speckled horse—PRESIDENT PERON leads the parade through the Avenue of the Liberator, Buenos Aires.

developing strength and energy and acquiring a knowledge of the world.

The female forsakes the flowers almost completely and the first thing she does on becoming energetic is to select a protected stiff soil and there excavate a burrow ending in an enlarged chamber, oval and horizontal in shape.

Method Of Attack

After the burrow is completed, closed, and concealed from view, the female goes on a hunting expedition for the favourite green caterpillars. When the caterpillar is discovered the wasp knocks it off the leaf into the ground. Then she seizes it with her mandibles near its head and gives it a prolonged sting in the segments. The stinging is followed by a thorough squeezing of the neck between the mandibles all round, and this squeezing process lasting for sometime. This ends the struggles of the caterpillar and it is now ready to be transported to the burrow. The wasp turns it on its back; then seizing it by the throat, lifts its head off the ground and drags it along at a very creditable pace, at least when the ground is smooth and the way is unobstructed.

All through this weary journey and at short intervals the wasp carefully parks the caterpillar and flies away, soon coming back and taking up the load again. These excursions are probably back to the burrow to see that nothing is amiss and to get her bearings.

If all goes well, the caterpillar is finally brought to the destination, which is opened and stored safely inside the burrow. This process is continued if more than one caterpillar is needed. When the storing of the caterpillar is complete and the egg is laid the burrow is permanently closed with utmost care. From the egg laid on the caterpillar's body will emerge a little grub that will feed upon the victim until it is fully grown and ready to transform to the pupal stage and ultimately become a caterpillar-wasp perhaps a fighting female like its warrior mother.

The clergyman was preparing his sermon and his little daughter was watching him.

"Daddy," she asked, "does God tell you what to say?"
"Of course, child," the father answered. "Why do you ask?"
"Oh said the little girl?" "then why do you scratch some of it out?"

CANCER CURE



Dr. CLARA JONES FOLLI (above) who has been investigating and researching into the causes of Cancer, has just proved that it is a contagious disease. She placed a small piece of cotton wool into a cancer wound and placed it into a small wound on her own body. She was infected with the cancer—but at the same time discovered a remedy with which to treat and heal the dreaded complaint.

GREATEST PEST OF POTATO CROPS

THE Russian accusation that the Americans are dropping the Colorado Beetle on to Eastern Germany by aeroplane is probably not such naive propaganda as we might first imagine. The potato crop in Eastern Germany may easily fall this year, through attack by the potato eel-worm. If this happens, the cry can be raised that the Americans have sabotaged it. And if the potato crop is average or good, the Russians can claim full credit for overcoming 'American sabotage,' writes Derek Wragge Morley in 'Picture Post'.

The Colorado beetle is the most known of insect pests. What it looks like and what it does has been publicised everywhere. In the past eighty-five years there have been more international conferences about the Colorado Beetle than about any major human (non-tropical) disease. Its natural food was originally the Prickly Potato or Buffalo Bear ('Solanum rostratum'), a common weed in the Rocky Mountains and the nearby western parts of America. But when American settlers began to move westward, the beetle changed over its food from the relatively scarce Prickly Potato to the conveniently common domestic potatoes grown by the settlers.

Causehavoc

The beetle is yellow, with black spots on the front part of its back, and black stripes on the wing cases which form the hind part of the back. It is from these stripes that it gets its Latin name, 'Leptinotosa decem lineata'—the beetle with ten lines. Adult Colorado Beetles are about three-eighths inch long.

They first appear in the spring as mature adults, and each female beetle lays an average of 500—1,000 minute yellow eggs, which she deposits in clusters on the inside of the potato leaves.

The grub—bright red, with a black head and black spots all over its body—hatches three weeks later, and starts to eat the leaves at top speed. It is these grubs which do the worst damage—da-

mage which cost the United States of America approximately £8,000,000 in 1945, and which has been known to cost several states their whole potato crop.

After three weeks' fantastic eating, the grubs mature and burrow underground in the soil to pupate and make a cocoon, inside which they can develop into mature beetles.

Even if the potato crop survives the first onslaught of the grubs, it stands little chance against the onslaught of the second generation in July or August, not long before the potatoes are harvested.

The grubs of this second generation remain in their cocoons all the winter so that the attack can be renewed the following year.

Invaded Europe

After its first discovery in the western parts of the United States, the 'Colorado' spread rapidly eastwards through the middle regions of America, until in 1874 it reached the Atlantic seaboard. In the following year, several European governments passed decrees against the importation of American potatoes in a vain attempt to keep it out. Portugal and Sweden followed a year later.

In fact, the beetle did not reach Europe until the 1914-18 war after which it was found in numbers around Bordeaux, France, where large bodies of U. S. troops had been stationed. It is now found in most western European countries, and, in particular, in France and Germany. All measures to exterminate it have failed; but we so far, have escaped it in England by dint of almost completely poisoning the soil and crops in the few odd fields in which it has been found.

Where every beetle is a potential breeder of a million other ferocious attackers in a single year, their appearance in numbers in the spring bodes ill. Perhaps that is what has happened in Eastern Germany. But, if this is the case, the Western German crop will also be affected because the beetles can fly a hundred or more miles in a strong wind.

Spiritual Communism—III

(Continued from Page 25)

gious, national and racial biases of all the peoples of the world.

It will thereby pave the way to the realisation of the deeper implications of true spirituality implied in all Great Faiths. Spiritual communism has, in this momentous period, a glorious task to reconcile all faiths of the world and to establish a classless world community.

Common Link

Spiritual communism is fundamentally based on the Common Life underlying all forms of life. Such a Common Life is now substantiated by modern biology and new psychology. The doctrine of the Common Life, is, therefore, acceptable to theists, atheists and agnostics, and at the same time it opens the way for those who choose to dive into metaphysical and spiritual depths.

The recognition of this Common Life underlying all individual lives will intertwine the spiritual and secular needs of the people, and envisage a classless society in which 'the well-being of one is the well-being of all, and the well-being of all is the well-being of one' and 'to each according to his needs' will become the governing principles. The doctrine of 'the Self in all and all in the Self' will link the spiritual and secular liberation of the individual with the spiritual and secular liberation of the collective.

The recognition of the Common Life presupposes the elimination of all avoidable and unnecessary forms of cruelty and killing, and suggests a purer dietetics, the welfare of animals and the abolition of capital punishment. The realisation of the Unity underlying all forms of life is the goal of art and culture. The new culture of the world will be national, racial and tribal in form, but international and universal in content. Human history has passed through (1) the primitive communist culture with simplicity, insight and vitality as depicted in some of the paleolithic cave paintings; (2) the priestly culture with sophistication, fear and otherworldliness; (3) the aristocratic culture with ultra-subjectivism, novelty-seeking and commercialism; and it is waiting for the People's Culture in a classless society—a culture linked with the aspirations of the common people, broadened by the assimilation of the resources and techniques of all past ages, and deepened through the vision of the Universal Life-force.

Freedom For Women

In the capitalist and semi-capitalist patriarchal societies of the East and the West, women are still in an enslaved condition. The first condition of women's freedom is complete economic independence through universal State employment.

To women, marriage should not be a means of livelihood but a spiritual relation based on natural affection and identity of inclinations and purposes. With the emergence of the class society, women lost their social status which was equal to that of men in the classless society of the Golden Age. In the communist house-hold, the public functions and the processes of economic production, women held an honourable place in the classless society. Patriarchal society gradually yielded place to the patriarchal society with its laws and customs derogatory to women, and the different forms of the family arose one after another until we come to modern monogamy and the institution of prostitution.

In the coming classless society monogamy will reach its perfection, as employment of women in the diversified activities of the Society ensures economic freedom, and as natural affection decides intimate personal relationships. Men and women are born free and equal with the same instincts, emotions, love of life, desire for self-expression and infinite possibilities; only the systems of society make them different. Spiritual com-

munist will define personal relationships on the basis of the love of the race, natural affection and spiritual affinity, and build throughout the world a new system of the family which will be neither patriarchal nor matriarchal, but human and spiritual.

Food And Culture

The contention of Historical Materialism that cultural life cannot stand without a material foundation should not be doubted. We must know the relation between material needs and culture. Culture comes to people between breakfast and lunch, lunch and tea, tea and dinner, and dinner and breakfast.

To the utter shame of modern scientific civilisation having untold resources at its disposal, millions of Negroes, American Indians and primitive peoples, and millions of peasants and workers in different countries are unable to unfold their potentialities for want of proper food, clothing, shelter and general culture. The population of the world will reach three thousand million at the turn of the century, and it has been conclusively shown that the acreage available per head at that time will be utterly insufficient if meat diet has to be retained universally.

The food problem in a world of rapidly rising population is assuming such a serious form that vegetarianism, which is able to solve the food problem, is today a vital and a moral issue. Historically speaking, the ape-man was a vegetarian, and only natural calamities compelled the human species to give up their normal diet. The increase of population need not frighten us at all if vegetarianism is universally accepted, and the resources of science are used for soil preservation and improved production. World opinion has to be prepared to ensure free colonisation wherever there is unused land, and to denounce and exclusive policy against colonisation. Spiritual communism will enable statesmen to discuss, on a world scale, the food and population problem without racial and national bias and to reduce the need for artificial birth-control to an appreciable degree.

Capitalism On Trial

The modern competitive economic system prevailing throughout the world may appear thrilling to some people, as it constantly brings about ups and downs of fortune; but it has no moral foundation at all, as it puts too much premium on competition and cunning. Modern individualism and private enterprise are about 400 years old, and it is vainglorious to extol them as spiritual qualities. Spiritual communism envisages a classless economic structure based on the ethical principle, 'One in all and all in One.' In the capitalism of today private ownership of the means of production is in great conflict with the social character of the process of production. The existence of capitalism demands a continual expansion, the scope for which is very limited now owing to the liberation movements in Asia and Africa. It is certain that capitalism will become gradually more and more helpless, and will collapse by its own pressure owing to its inherent contradictions manifesting as periodic crises, regular unemployment, unplanned production and distribution, and the scramble for raw materials and markets. It has, however, created the forces from which can emerge a communist economy in which private initiative and enterprise can find a legitimate and harmless scope in a planned economic system. A comprehensive scheme of socialisation on a world scale will lead to (1) efficiency and prevention of wastage, as a result of the whole-hearted co-operation of the workers; (2) social integration, as all members of the society will become unskilled, skilled and intellectual workers; and (3) world peace, as production and distribution will be for the use of all peoples, and not for the profit of a class. Thorough industrialisation in a classless society without profit motive will afford a surer and truer scope for workers and peasants to enjoy democracy in farms, factories and workshops than chaotic industrialisation in a class society aiming at profit and privilege.

Spiritual communism, through vast industries, State and collective farms, and multifarious co-operative pursuits as components of a planned world economy based on judicious centralisation and decentralisation, will establish the material foundation for the cultural and moral unfoldment of the entire human race. It will create a world public opinion for (1) a rational and moral standard of living, (2) elimination of unnecessary international trade, (3) respect for manual labour and (4) a uniform salary system.

Ideology Of Non-Violence

Spiritual communism is based on non-violence which is the logical deduction from the Oneness of all forms of life. The creed of non-violence is the last hope of mankind in this atomic age. If the governing classes participate in a spiritual revolution and willingly give up their privilege, power and possession, then violent social revolution can certainly be avoided.

Modern economic life and social organisations are so much dependent upon the workers and peasants in every country that a comprehensive policy of non-participation on the part of the workers and peasants is able to paralyse the entire society and to bring into existence a new social order. The non-violent technique includes appeal, moral persuasion, non-cooperation and civil disobedience, and it reorganises the individual and the collective life among a creative line as the peaceful revolution marches on. A non-violent movement is primarily based on the understanding of the heart, and as such it can be followed by the classes and the masses, the educated and the uneducated, the young and the old, the males and the females. A well-disciplined life, a clear vision of the society, and an organising ability at the time of the non-violent revolution and at the time of reconstruction when power has changed hands are the essential elements of the technique. Spiritual communism appeals to (1) all religious organisations to give up landed property and unnecessary possessions, (2) kings, princes and tribal chiefs to abdicate voluntarily in favour of the people, (3) aristocracies to relinquish privileges and false prestige, (4) landlords to give up their unjust hold on land, (5) industrialists and financiers to give up private profit and the manipulation of money, and (6) the professional classes to accept a uniform salary system and to share the drudgery of manual labour. It asks the workers and the peasants to be conscious of their spiritual and social strength, and to bring about a classless society in co-operation with those of the intelligentsia who have the same aspirations and ideals. The non-violent technique can successfully oppose all forms of militarism and armaments, and it includes (1) direct and indirect individual and collective action to prevent war and all preparations for war, and (2) direct and indirect individual and collective action to make war impossible. The non-violent movement must not entertain ill-will or hatred towards any person or any body of persons, and the method of disobedience or non-cooperation, although adopted with courage and determination, must be respectful, sincere and restrained. The underlying principle as Mahatma Gandhi says, should be 'the winning over of the opponent by suffering, i.e., love.' It is in this spirit that well-conceived fasting, strike (without animosity), non-participation or civil disobedience should be individually or collectively resorted to, in order to bring about radical social reform, to achieve national liberation, and to transform a capitalist society into a communist society.

(To Be Continued.)

How They Are Kept

Extreme care is required to keep tissue specimens alive. They are sealed in special sterile glass containers and placed in incubators where temperatures and other factors are precisely controlled to duplicate those of the body organs from which they were taken. Since over 90 percent of the body is composed of fluid, the specimens are kept in a special nutrient liquid. Both food and oxygen must be supplied the cells to sustain their life and growth. Waste products are removed by draining the nutrient fluid

How Much Coffee Is Good For You?

(Continued from page 6)

it is greater on an empty stomach and without accompanying food.

Two of the desirable characteristics of coffee as a stimulant seem to be that it does not build up in the user an insistent demand for ever-larger doses and that users do not have the marked depression which follows use of drugs.

Nevertheless, many doctors maintain, sooner or later the body must repay, by rest, the added hours of stimulation from any source.

High Blood Pressure

Most physicians forbid coffee to those with high blood pressure on the basis that caffeine stimulates the circulatory system.

Others, however, allow coffee in moderation, especially in the morning. The same is true of arteriosclerosis.

Kept within reasonable bounds coffee-drinking appears to do no harm to adults. Doctors have held that five cups a day is the line of excess.

The nervous individual who is most likely to be harmed is most likely to exceed the reasonable bounds. The bad effects in any event are usually not serious and will disappear promptly with cessation of coffee-drinking.

How To Make It

There is, in addition to the individual, a second factor controlling the effects of coffee, and that is the way the coffee is made. This affects its chemical content as well as its taste, and therefore the quantity consumed. The three out of 100 persons who are upset by coffee, says Professor Samuel C. Prescott of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suffer largely because the coffee is made wrong.

He notes that the most commonly cited ill effects (burping in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, headache, skin eruptions, nervousness) are symptoms of food poisoning or food idiosyncrasy.

Such effects are minimized if the coffee is freshly roasted, freshly ground and infused for one to two minutes at a little below the boiling point in a glass or china utensil—not metal, which he believes affects the taste.

The coffee industry unequivocally says that the drip method is the best way of making coffee. The ideal brew calls for dissolving out three-fourths of the soluble solids of the ground bean. If you dissolve more than that, you get a bitter taste. The drip method comes closest to this, because the water passes through the grounds only once, and at just about the ideal temperature. The percolator sends the liquid coffee, at too high a temperature, through the grounds again and again, and tends to draw out more of the soluble solids. The vacuum method also draws out more than is desirable. As for boiling, the connoisseurs lift their professional noses and recite, "Coffee boiled is coffee spoiled."

Different brands of coffee, brewed by the same method, make beverages which are far more alike than are different brewings of the same brand. Colour is not an indication of strength; "the blacker the stronger" is a false notion. A dark roast will make a darker drink anyway.

Whatever one's opinion as to the effects of coffee-drinking, it is generally agreed that, for some individuals at least, coffee is the indispensable beverage whose tonic effect cannot be surpassed.

and replacing it with fresh fluid.

Dr. Harry Goldblatt, Institute director, believes that the greatest value of these living tissues lies in research on cancer. Miss Cameron and her assistant, Mrs. Virginia Sheehan, are cultivating various types of human cancer cells obtained in surgery. They also are growing comparable normal human tissues in the laboratory.

In current tests, they are seeking to transform normal cells into cancer cells by subjecting specimens to a variety of arbitrarily created environmental changes. These include changes in nutrient solutions, and in light, temperature and air. If the scientists can learn why normal cells become malignant, a major advance in man's war against cancer will be achieved.

Riddle Of Manpower Millionaire

● WILL CHINA ACT
● AS BUFFER STATE
● TO SOVIET RUSSIA?

IF the world drifts into war on ideological issues, Communist China will offer an enormous problem to the Western democracies.

Most political observers here believe that China would rally to the Red banner of Moscow. In that case the democracies would be faced with, among other things, the stupendous task of conquering a vast land mass containing nearly 500,000,000 people.

Some pro-Communist sources assert that China would not necessarily join Russia actively in a world conflict but there is no confirmation for this view.

China's intentions in such an event presumably remain the close secret of the man who rules in Peking.

Even as a neutral friendly to Russia, China would be, for several reasons, a serious embarrassment to the Western Powers.

On Western standards China today is in no condition for further war. Twenty years of civil strife and years of struggle against the Japanese have ruined her economy and left her bankrupt.

Her Real Strength

Her food position remains basically precarious. The Communists claim that bumper crops are being harvested this year but they omit to mention that renewed floods have again ravaged huge areas in Central China.

Usually reliable sources report that the Government, by heavy requisitioning and taxation in kind, is building up a large stock-pile of food in Manchuria.

China's weakness for war on Western standards also arises from the fact that her industries are small, ill-supplied with raw materials and poorly organised, her communications are few and vulnerable, and her native technical capacity extremely limited.

But on Eastern standards, which are those on which she would fight, China is as well prepared for war today as ever.

Her strength lies partly in her enormous manpower. The Communist authorities recently announced that their armies totalled 5,000,000 men, a figure which could be greatly increased, if necessary.

This numerical advantage heavily offsets China's lack of equipment and organisation, essential features of a Western fighting force.

Even so, the Chinese Communist army is comparatively well equipped both with Russian and former Japanese weapons as well as with large quantities of American arms captured from the Nationalists.

No Problem

Feeding their armies does not offer the problem to the Chinese as it does to the Western Powers for the Chinese soldier can to a much greater extent live off the land over which he is fighting.

China's strength also lies in her great geographical size, making it almost impossible for an opponent completely to occupy the country. This fact was emphasised in the long and bitter war against the well-equipped and numerous armies of Japan.

An attacker could blockade China's coast, bomb her cities and disrupt her communications but the country's real strength would thereby suffer only fractionally.

Communism has given China an aggressiveness never before equalled in modern times. To that extent a hostile China might not merely be content with defensive tactics against Western opponents but would possibly, and very probably, carry the war to her enemies.

Her opportunities to do this would be limited but extremely important.

Communist China has practically no sea-power. Unless strongly assisted by her Communist allies, she would not have the means of sending her armies overseas.

Her air power stands today possibly between 400 and 800 operational combat machines. If war came, her strength could probably be greatly increased from the vast resources reported to be at the disposal of Soviet Russia. But, except for local operations

against such places as Formosa and Hong Kong, it is unlikely that China's main offensive contribution to the Communist joint effort would be in the air.

Potentialities

China could best help her partners in a world war by using her vast armies in aggressive action on the ground.

CHINA COULD POUR TENS OF

THOUSANDS OF MEN INTO INDIA, CHINA, SIAM AND BURMA.

SHE COULD SPARE MORE IF NEED BE, FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN.

OTHER LEGIONS COULD BE THROWN INTO KOREA, ASSUMING PART OR THE WHOLE OF THAT COUNTRY IS RESTORED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES NOW FIGHTING THERE.

These moves would conform with the objectives of Communist world strategy and, incidentally, with the revived Japanese-style programme of Asia for the Asiatics whose spiritual leadership appears recently to have

third world war presupposes, in some minds, the loyal co-operation of the country's masses in the Government's martial excursions.

These quarters doubt whether the people would go to war. They point out, reasonably, that the Chinese people are by no means so strongly gathered behind the Peking government as the Peking radio asserts.

They also emphasise that anti-Communist activities, ranging from mere propaganda to bitter insurrections, are

BY WILLIAM PARROTT

today occurring in almost every Chinese province.

But the opponents of Peking are weak collectively. They lack organisation, arms and leadership.

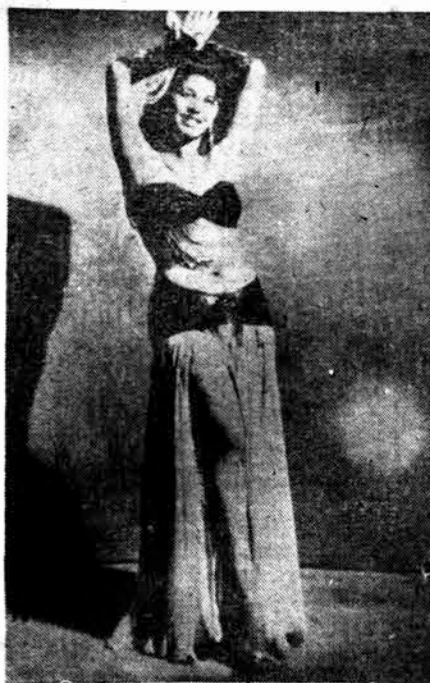
Most observers believe that these elements could be, at most, only of nuisance value against the Central People's Government.

They add that if the whip cracks in Peking the Chinese people will obey.

Even if China did remain neutral in a world conflict, a possibility perhaps in the early stages, she would still be of vast assistance to Russia.

From China, Russia could obtain valuable supplies. Most important

SHE DANCES FOR A KING



SONIA GAMEL seen as she rehearses one of her dances. Sonia arrived in Deauville—where she danced the "Dance of the Nile" for King Farouk who was on holiday at the French resort.

been assumed by Peking.

Political observers here feel that if this occurred, the Governments in South-East Asia and in Korea would find it almost impossible to withstand the pressure.

Local Communist elements, assisted by hordes of invading Chinese, might very well overwhelm existing administrations through sheer weight of numbers.

Until the issue was settled elsewhere, it would be expedient, and probably unavoidable, for Western forces in those regions to make a strategic withdrawal. The alternative would be enormous holding garrisons which could undoubtedly be best used elsewhere.

This view of China's role in a

among them would probably be wofram for use in the manufacture of armour. China possesses about 60 per cent of the world's available supplies of this ore.

Russia could, no doubt, also obtain through China products imported from other neutral countries.

But China's greatest contribution as a neutral to Russian security would simply be her massive size.

THE THOUSANDS OF MILES BETWEEN THE COAST AND THE REMOTE BORDERS OF MONGOLIA AND SINKIANG WOULD PREVENT WESTERN AIR ATTACK AGAINST SIBERIA AND LEAVE GREAT WAR INDUSTRIES THERE IMMUNE.

Scientific Research In India

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(Continued from Page 23)

set an example by donating all his savings to the cause of science—for agricultural studies at Calcutta University and for an Institute of Soil Science (in memory of his wife who also collaborated with him in earlier days) at Allahabad.

Two industrial concerns have come into the present-day picture in fathering two centres of physical research. The Tatas placed their resources to Dr. H. J. Bhabha to organize the Tata Institute for Fundamental Research at Bombay and unlike other similar institutions here, it could start with great amount of living care and financial support. Bhabha being the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is building it up as a material centre for fundamental studies.

Mr. Sarabhai of Ahmedabad have a son, who is a physicist and was for some time a close associate with Bhabha when the latter came back to India after his important work on a new behaviour of the cosmic rays. Vikra, Sarabhai has initiated the Physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad. In these two cases naturally the interests of the two individual physicists have formed the initial scope of these research centres.

Benefactors

In the past few decades there have been a large number of benefactors to universities and the lead was given by Palli and Ghose, lawyers of Calcutta and Guruprasana Singh of Khaira (Punjab) in favour of Calcutta University. Poona is a traditional home of many educational endowments and in science recently the Law Society has brought into being the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, which works on the lines of the Simar Association in Calcutta. In Madras the Annamalai University and the projected Electro-Chemical Research Institute (one of the chain of national laboratories) are entirely due to the munificence of two individuals. They are the Raja of Chettinad and Dr. Alagappa Chettiar respectively. Two of the national laboratories have also been financed handsomely by the Tatas, one at Poona, the National Chemical Laboratory and the other, National Metallurgical Laboratory, at Jamshedpur.

Benefit To Industries

Industries have thrived where science has been given the proper place. Langmuir received his Nobel Prize while working at the G.E.C. laboratory and that country has been the greatest benefactor to science and science has also rewarded back in bigger and better productions and more dividends. There is a mistaken idea amongst influential people that scientific workers when employed should be just a few more gadgets in the factories and they are not true to their vocation if they are not some sort of penny-in-the-slot operation. Their value is gauged by the amount of extra output that has resulted on their employment. Or if any industrialist would consider himself more enlightened, he will ask for proof of work in printed papers.

Many forget that ready made solutions are not in the way of scientific research. A foreman of a mill handling machinery on this ground is considered superior in skill to a research worker, because they forget that result worthy of application has to pass through a long chain of processes backed by patience and perseverance till a paper is written and the new process of development would repeat unflinchingly the same thing in the hands of a foreman. (COPYRIGHT: NNF).

PANORAMA OF WILD LIFE

(Continued from Page 2)

unprovoked attack on a native, who was severely gashed in the thigh. County Chief Kahuma went out to deal with the marauders. He killed one hippo with his first shot and wounded the other with his second shot. As he ran forward to finish the animal off, he slipped, and the enraged creature mauled him. His gun-bearer fired several more shots into the hippo and killed it. The Chief was badly wounded but he eventually recovered.

Many giraffes, most harmless or all wild animals, are wantonly killed solely for the sake of their tails, the hair of which is plaited into bracelets and necklaces. Sometimes a giraffe's tail is merely required as a fly-switch.

In the district of Toro, a buffalo drinking at a water-hole was bitten on the tongue by a turtle. The buffalo left the water-hole with blood gushing from its mouth. Shortly afterwards it fell down and died. The water-hole is out in the bush and is neither used by the local inhabitants nor by their cattle because of the dangers accruing from the large numbers of turtles it contains.

A small native boy of Kinkizi called to his father to come and drive a neighbour's cattle from the banana plantation. Armed with a stick, the father rushed out of his hut and promptly rushed back again when he saw that the "cattle" were buffaloes.

Explosive Elephants

Mr. J. S. Perry, biological research officer, finds that the dissection of elephant carcasses is rather more than a major operation. It is essential to begin the dissection within 24 hours of the animal's death. An elephant carcass soon distends enormously and eventually it explodes.

Even when Mr. Perry arrives on the scene within 24 hours, the chances of completing an elephant dissection are about 20 to 1 against. Crowds of meat hungry natives rush the carcass as soon as Mr. Perry begins cutting it up. Nothing will convince them that he is not merely carving himself an elephant steak.

In the course of his investigations, Mr. Perry has reached the conclusion that an elephant does not normally die until all its teeth are worn out. This may explain the persistent legend that elephants have a premonition of approaching death, whereupon they make their way to an elephant Golgotha. Actually no such elephant burial-place has ever been found. The nearest approach was the finding of eight dead elephants on the Lake Albert flats. It is believed that anthrax was the cause of their death.

The flamingo is the strangest of all birds where breeding is concerned. Sometimes flamingoes nest only once in five years. They are so temperamental that the slightest interference at the beginning of the season may result in their complete abandonment of nesting for that year.

The rosy pelican, common on Lakes Edward and George, is the cleverest fisherman among the fish-eating birds. This species has learnt the advantages of communal fishing. A dozen birds often participate in a fish-drive which provides a catch big enough to satisfy all their appetites—which are enormous.

Health Pamphlets

Gujara. Vidya Sabha has published two pamphlets on health. One is on Vitamins and Penicillin, giving useful information about their nature and their uses. The second is on medicines and diseases, suggesting simple remedies for most of our common ailments. Written by Dr. Hariprasad Desai in a simple, lucid style, the pamphlets are a good addition to the list of books on health published so far by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha.



Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

East-West vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH		EAST	
♠	K Q J 4	♠	2
♥	6	♥	K Q 10 9 4 3
♦	A K 8 7 4	♦	3 2
♣	6 3 2	♣	A Q 10 9
WEST		SOUTH	
♠	5 6 3	♠	A 10 9 8 7
♥	A 8 7 5 2	♥	J
♦	Q J 9	♦	10 6 6
♣	J 7	♣	K 8 5 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1♠	1♥
1♠	2♥	2♠	3♥
3♠	Pass	4♠	All Pass

WEST opened the heart ace. East, after some deliberation, played small and West shifted to the club jack. The shift was not because West read East's follow-suit play on the first trick as a suit-preference signal; it was simply obvious from seeing the dummy that the setting tricks, if they were available, must come from the club suit before South could get the diamonds established.

East took the club trick with the ace and returned the queen. South won with the king, yanked the trumps in three leads, then cashed the ace-king of diamonds and led a third round of that suit. Fortunately for him, it was West who won the trick. Since West didn't have another club to lead, the contract was made, for South had two discards on the established diamonds and, in fact, might have got a third discard if he needed it because the only thing West could return was a heart that gave South a sluff while dummy trumped.

The play that allowed declarer to make his contract was East's winning his partner's first club lead. It should have been obvious to East that unless the defense could get three club tricks (clearly impossible unless West had the club king as well) the contract could be defeated only if one diamond trick could be won. If declarer's diamonds were solid, it wasn't going to make much difference whether South won the first club trick

or the second; the important thing was to keep communications open between the defenders' hands for if a diamond trick were to be won by the defense, it would have to be West who won it. On that reasoning, allowing for the possibility West might have a doubleton club, East should have played the queen on the first club lead. Then when West got in with the diamond, he would have a club left and when he led it, East would collect two club tricks.

NO NEED TO DROWN

Tragedies That Need Not Be

Every holiday season our newspapers record, with unflinching regularity, that familiar verdict: Death by drowning. Young and old, mothers, fathers, tiny tots and 'teen-agers; all pay with their lives for folly, ignorance or fear.

It is true to say that nine drowning fatalities out of ten are avoidable. They happen because many bathers cannot swim. But they happen also to the swimmer when he fails to observe the few common-sense rules that spell, for swimmer and non-swimmer alike, SAFETY FIRST.

Here, then, are the golden rules for Non-Swimmers.

Learn to swim. Every boy and girl should be able to swim by ten.

Until you can swim, don't go in the sea farther than your waist. Don't stay in the water when you are cold, and don't play rough games in the water. They are dangerous. Find out whether that stretch of beach is safe before you bathe.

In fresh water, watch for weeds. These are always in wait to ensnare the unwary. Never bathe in a strange river until you are with a swimmer who knows that river.

For Swimmers. Get local opinion always on the local bathing conditions. A beach may look perfect, but tide rips and undercurrents may lie concealed under the sunny surface.

Swimmers, like non-swimmers, are liable to get cramp. Therefore don't swim far out. This is usually done, not because the water is any wetter off-shore, but to show off.

There is no remedy for cramp. Failing speedy assistance, the best swimmer sinks.

Don't bathe when you are very hot, tired, or after a heavy meal.

Wait a full hour. Come out before the skin of your fingertips reminds you of crinkled paper.

'Ware Weeds

Non-swimmers are not likely to dive into water, deep or shallow. But it is surprising what chances some good swimmers will take. To take a header into water you don't know is hazardous. In the sea there may be rocks or other submerged obstacles to come into contact with your head. In a river there may be something almost worse—weeds. Many a swimmer has been drowned within a few feet of a river bank, caught and held by treacherous underwater weeds.

To sum up. If you can't swim, learn this year. If you can swim do two things.

First, observe the simple rules given above. Next, give up a part of your holiday to qualify in life-saving. The certificate is not hard to earn and you may find the knowledge of value before you take the train home.—TIT-BITS.

The steward stood at the gangway of the ship and kept shouting for the benefit of the arriving passengers: "First-class to the right! Second-class to the left!"

A young woman stepped daintily aboard with a baby in her arms. As she hesitated before the steward, he bent over her and said in his chivalrous way: "First or second?"

"Oh," said the girl, her face as red as a rose. "Oh dear—it's—it's not mine."

A car took a crossing at full speed. Two policemen who were on duty looked at each other.

"Did you get his number?" asked one.

"No, he passed too quickly."

"At any rate, he had a beautiful blonde with him."

"Yes, didn't he?"

HAIL, LORD GANESH!

(Continued from Page 2)

riest time these evenings. Many of the schools declare a ten-day holiday, thanks to Ganpati. Bhajans and songs rend the air till late at night, and endless entertainment programmes cover the other part of the night. The evenings remind one of our Dussera days. The difference is that 'both' ladies and gentlemen make it a point to call on their friends, relatives and acquaintances in the town these days.

The fifth, seventh or the tenth day which is the Ananta Chaturdasi day, Lord Ganpati is taken to the sea, river or tank nearby, accompanied by drum-beats, bhajans and boyish howls. The procession is as long as it is loud, as grand as it is genuine. The traffic is suspended voluntarily those evenings.

The observing cannot miss the sparkling drops that wet the Ganpati as he is dropped in the waters with cries of: 'Ganpati papa moriya. Pudhachya varsi loukar ya.' (Do come quick next year, our sweet Lord).

Ganesh who is 'sidhidata' (bestower of success) and 'Vighna nashak' (remover of obstacles) is one of the most popular deities worshipped before every important domestic or public occasion and he is invoked before launching any venture from writing a book to starting a journey. The special day of worship is the fourth day in the bright fortnight of Avani (Badrpadha or Magh).

In sharp contrast to Maharashtra, in the United Provinces, Ganesh Chaturthi is performed almost exclusively by the women-folk and chiefly by those who have sons. The observance of this function by a mother is believed to bring long life and prosperity to the son. Strange as it may sound, they observe an absolute fast for the whole day and worship Ganesh at night between nine and ten, that is "at the moment when the moon is rising above the eastern horizon. The worship itself consists in offering to the god a kind of dry pudding made of sesamum and unrefined sugar loosely piled upon a brass tray so as to be of the shape of a miniature mountain. "A number of conical figures made of cowdung are ranged together on a wooden board or low stool, placed alongside of this tray. The pile of sweetened sesamum in the tray is supposed to be a ram or wolf represented with a big head which is then severed from the trunk with a blade of 'durva' grass. This is usually done by a priest who gets as his fee the sesamum head of this emblematic ram or wolf together with a small cash present. The puja over, the women and children of the house sit together and the oldest matron of the family then recites the 'katha' or legend appropriate to the day and the others listen."

In Ganesh Puja Maharashtra easily carries the palm. South India is a tolerable second with its alluring 'koshakattais'. Uttar Pradesh of Holi, Raksha bandhan and Ras Leela fame is all too dull and drab in this respect. The Gujarathi, the Bengalee, and the Punjabi surprise you with a: "We have very little of it—none, we should think."

Strange But True!

PROGRESS: A theatre manager in Tokyo is putting on a strip-tease version of "Carmen". He explained: "Audiences get bored with just strip-tease by itself."

BREAKFAST VISITOR: Every morning a hen of Hartland, N. Devon, pecks at the house front door. When it is opened the hen climbs upstairs, gets into bed, and lays an egg.

KEEPING FIT: Said Frau Magdalena Boeger, of Worth-on-Maine, when she reached 100 recently: "I've never used the telephone, never been to a cinema, and never said 'no' to a glass of wine."

EXCUSE: A recently divorced man of New Haven, Connecticut, 'phoned the authorities to explain that he had not called to make his weekly alimony payment because "My wife took my shoes."

SKID: Experts met for a conference on brain waves, memory and a skiing contest at Montreal. One of the memory experts forgot to bring his skiing kit.

CAME TRUE! A fortune-teller read in the cards that her husband would "suffer a heavy blow". So she hit him on the head with a club—and was sent to a Paris jail.

THEY DANCE 'THE SAKTA OF LIBERTY'

The State Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Latvian S.S.R. has staged the ballet "The Sakta of Liberty" on motifs of J. Rainis' play "He Played, He Danced." In the play the women's ornament—the sakta—is a symbol of liberty and happiness of the people. The peasant girl Leide received it as a gift on her wedding day. The village elder Vagara, a traitor to the people, steals the sakta and gives it to the owner of the castle. The indignant people unite in a struggle for the sakta and return it to Leide. Photo shows scene at the wedding feast. Anne Priede, Solpist in the role of Leide performing the dance with the sakta.



FINALE OF THE PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL



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Photo shows the finale of the ballet festival of the Latvian people.
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OLDEST RUSSIAN CHORUS

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The Leningrad Academic chorus performing in the Kirov Central Park of culture and rest.
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